

The Review of Reviews

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

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Mostly About Our Authors

WRITING OF President Hoover's Cabinet in last month's issue, Clinton W. Gilbert said: "The only purely personal appointment was Dr. RAY LYMAN WILBUR, Secretary of the Interior, a man of bold and radical mind, Mr. Hoover's old classmate in Stanford University. He and Mr. Mitchell are probably the two most strikingly successful choices that Mr. Hoover made."

A native of Iowa, Secretary Wilbur graduated from Stanford University and from Cooper Medical College, San Francisco; later he studied in Frankfurt-on-the-Main and London, and also at the University of Munich; he holds honorary degrees from several universities. He taught at Stanford and at Cooper Medical College, became dean of the Stanford Medical School in 1911, and president of the university five years later. During the War he was chief of the conservation division of the United States Food Administration, and since then he has served as a member of the medical council of the United States Veterans' Bureau and a trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation.

At the request of the editor Secretary Wilbur contributes to this issue an enlightening comment on the question, raised by President Hoover, of state control of public lands.

AFTER GRADUATING from Knox and Harvard colleges, FRANCIS HINCKLEY SISSON returned to his native Illinois to engage in newspaper work, as reporter, editorial writer, and finally editor. Then he came to New York, to join the staff of *McClure's Magazine*; but a year later he entered the advertising field. He was assistant chairman of the Association of Railway Executives from 1916 to 1918, and in 1917 he became vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York. He writes frequently on economic subjects, and it was natural to turn to him for an explanation—found on page 52—of the worst crash in stock market history.

SOME MONTHS AGO it seemed desirable to present to readers throughout the nation the startling changes in New York's skyline. How better to do it than with pictures? Accordingly the September issue carried a group of new photographs selected with painstaking care to illustrate the title "New York—a Never Finished City." So successful was the venture that it seems desirable, from time to time, to present other cities pictorially. Hence "Philadel-

phia Outgrows Its Past," in this issue. A brief article joins the photographs together, and tells of the busy future which Philadelphia's business men are planning for what was once our Quaker City.

ON THE MORNING of October 30 three hundred employees of the Ford Motor plant in Mexico City walked out. It was a dispute over Mexico's proposed labor code, a constitutional project that is radical, by American standards at least. Concerned over possible adoption of this code, which is causing several American concerns to consider giving up their Mexican plants should it be adopted, FREDERICK WRIGHT points out in this issue what the code tries to do. His article is illustrated by a caricature of President Portes Gil, supporter of the code, drawn by LUIS HIDALGO and published through the artist's courtesy. Mr. Hidalgo, who came to New York from Mexico City three years ago, represents the eighth generation in his family to make wax figures. The drawing of President Gil is the original sketch from which Mr. Hidalgo made a wax figure, now on exhibition with others at the Fifty-sixth Street Galleries in New York.

Somewhat more welcome to most Americans than the projected labor code will be the efforts of Mexico to give its millions of Indian citizens some essentials of training through the new rural schools, of which more than 4000 have already been established. JAMES F. JENKINS, author of "Tambo," writes about them after two recent visits to Mexico.

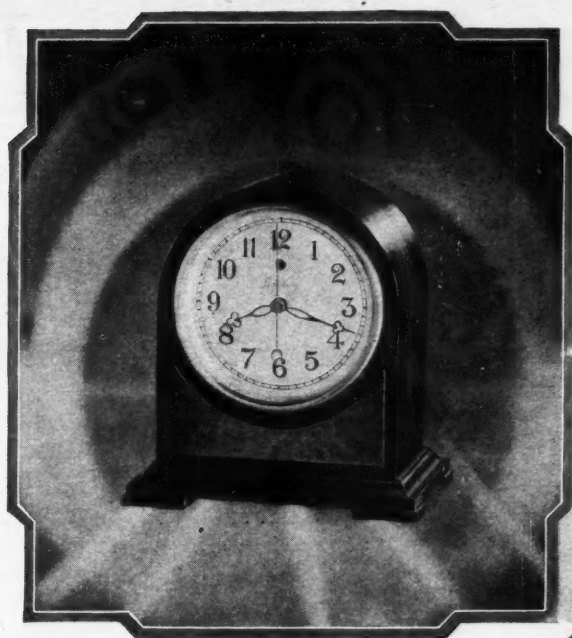
ASTORY of folk song, dance, and handicraft festivals in Canada is told by RUTH ANDERSON WALKER in her article, "The Old World Moves to the Prairie," found on page 79. A newspaperwoman of Winnipeg, Miss Walker writes from first-hand experience. Similarly the article, "Mars Seeks Protective Coloring," is the result of considerable research by ROGER SHAW, formerly of the *Reading Times* in Pennsylvania. In turn a student at Princeton, Johns Hopkins, and Columbia, Mr. Shaw holds degrees from the latter two universities. He has recently returned, minus an appendix, to his work on the staff of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*.

WHAT PROFESSORS AND EDUCATORS think of college is heard often enough. But what do the students themselves think of educational methods? One answer is provided by "A Contrast in Colleges," in which MISS IVERNE GALLO-

WAY writes with fervor of newer methods practised at Rollins College in Florida.

PAUL MOODY ATKINS has been successively cost accountant, management engineer, production engineer, and construction engineer. Before that he had conducted graduate study at Yale and at the Armour Institute in Chicago. And after his engineering experience he again returned to academic pursuits, becoming an instructor in manufacturing in the University of Chicago. Then he became secretary and a member of the board of H. N. Stronk Co., and later engineer-economist of Ames, Emerich & Co.—the post he now holds. During the War he served with the Field Artillery in France, and later was a specialist with the American Commission to Negotiate Peace, in Paris in 1919. He was also American secretary of the sub-committee on Czechoslovakian affairs at the Peace Conference. He has written several books on economic subjects, both in English and in foreign languages, and is a contributor to economic and industrial journals. Because his work brings him into close contact with investment trusts, he was asked to answer the question that the collapse of the bull market put into many minds: "What happened to the promised stabilizing influence of the investment trust?"

PROTESTING AGAINST "a great injustice to Christian Science" contained in Dr. Frederick Lynch's article entitled "Religion Run Riot," in the November issue, Newton C. Gillham writes from Kansas City: "I protest that whatever New Thought, the Swami, and other sects or cults may offer, Christian Science does not offer, as stated in the article, 'Abounding, radiant, rampant health' to any person or any set of persons." Christian Science, he explains, teaches that health is founded upon understanding of God, not merely belief in Him. Nor does it offer "powerful personality," he continues, for its avowed purpose is to expound divine principle, not to exalt personality. Commenting on Dr. Lynch's question: "Why do the people leave the old churches in such numbers and flock to Russelism, Christian Science, Unity, New Thought, and the Swamis, and all the rest?" Mr. Gillham advises the churches to "get away from dogma, which will enable the Christian of one denomination successfully to practice his Christianity while sojourning in the organization of another of the many sects of Christianity."



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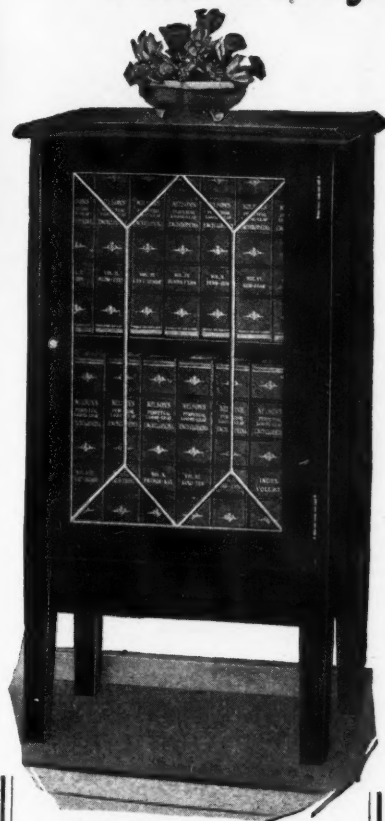
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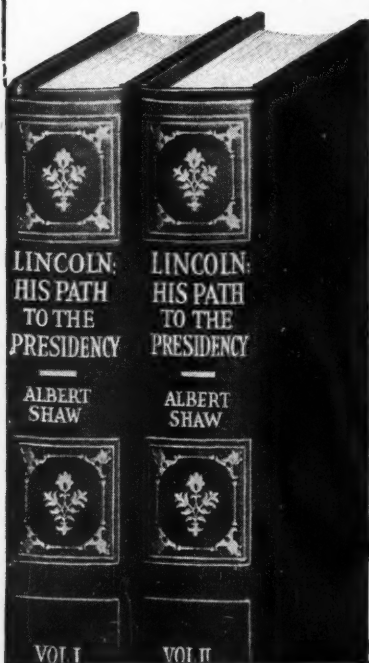
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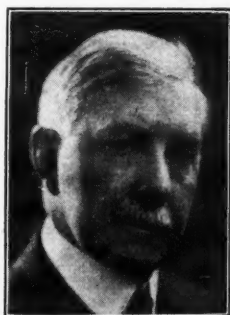
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The World of Books

By WILLIAM B. SHAW

Another Year of Publishing

THE FALL PUBLISHING season is coming to a head with the startling, if not appalling, total of 5000 new books on the American market. This indicates that the 1929 product as a whole will equal, if it does not exceed, that of 1928—7600 titles; for we must include a good many books that were brought out in the early months of the year, although originally scheduled by their publishers for a 1928 appearance, besides the regular output of those months, and we are reminded that custom has changed of late in the direction of a more even distribution among the four seasons. A larger proportion of the titles for any year are now issued in the summer months—formerly a very quiet season in the book trade. The book clubs serve their patrons the year round and have no difficulty in finding fresh publications in midsummer. However, the last quarter of every year, looking forward to the Christmas trade, is still the high tide of the trade—the season when the expensive illustrated editions come on the market and novel features in book-making make their bows.

Fiction's Return to the War

As to the classification of this great list of new titles, we cannot yet speak with statistical exactness, but we have no reason to doubt the continuance of the general trends that were disclosed by the figures for 1928. Fiction, of course, leads numerically and in this department there is one rather strong tendency not noted last year: Vivid stories of the World War are ranging themselves among the best sellers. So realistic are some of these books that the reader feels inclined to accept them for literal fact thinly disguised as fiction. One characteristic sharply sets off the work of the Remarque school from most of the war sagas of the past: Such tales as "All Quiet on the Western Front" do nothing to glorify war; they do much to make it seem ignoble, unreasoning, something unworthy of this or any future generation. If we are led into war again it will not be because our young men have been inspired or deluded by the novels they may have read.

New Biography

For the past five years the relative gains in biography have exceeded those in fiction. Last year more than 700 new biographies made their appearance. Will 1929 make as good a showing? It seems not unlikely, but whether the numbers increase or dwindle the quality of this year's biographies compares well with that of last year's. There is somewhat less psycho-analysis and more thoroughgoing, old-fashioned research in evidence. Moreover, the most scholarly and substantial work in this field—Beveridge's "Lincoln," for instance—has been most eagerly received by the public. Quite apart from the question of debunking, the time had come when fresh appraisals of many of our earlier statesmen were demanded, partly because of newly discovered data, partly because the spirit of our day called for a revision of time-worn and partial estimates. So we have new Andrew Johnsons, Andrew Jacksons, U. S. Grants, W. J. Bryans, Benjamin Franklins, and at least one new Jefferson Davis, while the lives of Lincoln are fast becoming legion.

American History and Economics

The lives of James Ford Rhodes, the historian, and John J. Audubon, the naturalist, both among the outstanding books of 1929, lead us into other fields and help to show how great a contribution to history biography can make. Among the histories proper that have been published this year we may note, in addition to volumes in the "Pageant of America" and the "History of American Life" series, "The War of Independence" by Prof. C. H. Van Tyne (noticed on page 22), "The Tragic Era" by Claude G. Bowers, "Life and Labor in the Old South" by Ulrich B. Phillips, "The Road to Oregon" by W. J. Ghent, and "The Fur Trade" by Clarence A. Vandiver.

Sociology (including economics) is one of the classifications that have increased their output. Several popular books in that field have reported large sales. "Men and Machines," by Stuart Chase, and "Make Everybody Rich!" by Benjamin

A. Javits, are two of the best-known titles for 1929. In this year also appeared the first comprehensive work on the history of advertising, by Frank Presbrey. Books for and against prohibition, using both ethical and economic arguments, are widely circulated.

Philosophy, Ethics and Religion

In philosophy America has brought out at least one outstanding work this year in Walter Lippmann's "Preface to Morals," but England has supplied us with the most important discussions of science and materialism recently published, notably Eddington's "Nature of the Physical World" and Bertrand Russell's "Our Knowledge of the External World." Religious books continue to multiply and a tendency among Protestant writers to disparage ultra-denominationalism is noticeable.

We have touched only a few of the high spots in a publishing year that has been noteworthy less for novel or freakish developments than for a steady and continued response to a general demand for good books. The reception accorded the Fourteenth Edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" is one indication of the American reading public's present attitude.

New Books Mentioned in this Department

CARL AKELEY'S AFRICA, by Jobe Akeley. Dodd, Mead & Co. 231 pp. Ill. \$5.

THIS WORLD OF NATIONS, by Pitman B. Potter. The Macmillan Co. 366 pp. Ill. \$4.

SURVEY OF AMERICAN FOREIGN RELATIONS, by Charles P. Howland. New Haven: Yale University Press. 533 pp. \$5.

AMERICA SET FREE, by Count Keyserling. Harper & Bros. 609 pp. \$5.

THE GOTHICK NORTH, by Sacheverell Sitwell. Houghton Mifflin Co. 450 pp. Ill. \$5.

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These books can be purchased at your bookstore. See "Where to Buy Books," pages 6 and 8

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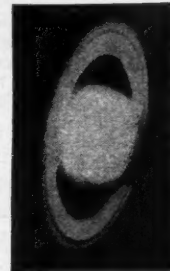
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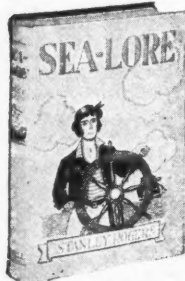
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DONN BYRNE: BARD OF ARMAGH, by Thurston Macauley. The Century Co. 216 pp. Ill. \$2.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF CALVIN COOLIDGE. Cosmopolitan Book Corporation. 247 pp. Ill. \$3.

THE LETTERS AND FRIENDSHIPS OF SIR CECIL SPRING RICE, edited by Stephen Gwynn. 2 vo's. Houghton Mifflin Co. 966 pp. Ill. \$10.

JEFFERSON DAVIS: HIS RISE AND FALL, by Allen Tate. Minton, Balch & Company. 311 pp. Ill. \$3.50.

FRANKLIN: THE APOSTLE OF MODERN TIMES, by Bernard Fay. Little, Brown and Company. 547 pp. Ill. \$3.

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BOLIVAR: THE PASSIONATE WARRIOR, by T. R. Ybarra. Ives Washburn. 365 pp. Ill. \$4.

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THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE, by Claude H. Van Tyne. Houghton Mifflin Company. 518 pp. \$5.

JULY '14, by Emil Ludwig. G. P. Putnam's Son. 378 pp. Ill. \$3.50.

EUROPE IN ZIGZAGS, by S. Huddleston. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott. 354 pp. Ill. \$5.

A HISTORY OF FINANCIAL SPECULATION, by R. H. Mottram. Boston: Little, Brown & Company. 317 pp. Ill. \$4.

MILLIONS IN MERGERS, by H. A. Toulmin, Jr. B. C. Forbes Publishing Co. 323 pp. \$3.50.

ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES OF CONSUMPTION, by Paul N. Nystrom. The Ronald Press Company. 586 pp. \$5.

PALESTINE TODAY AND TOMORROW: A Gentile's Survey of Zionism, by John Haynes Holmes. The Macmillan Company. 271 pp. \$2.50.

WHAT HAPPENED IN PALESTINE, by Maurice Samuel. Boston: The Stratford Company. 222 pp. \$2.

OUR CITIES TODAY AND TOMORROW, by T. K. Hubbard. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. 389 pp. Ill. \$5.

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SHEEP, by Archer B. Gilfillan. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 272 pp. Ill. \$2.50.

MAKING A NEW CHINA, by No Yong Park. Boston: The Stratford Company. 308 pp. \$2.50.

Carl Akeley's Work in Africa

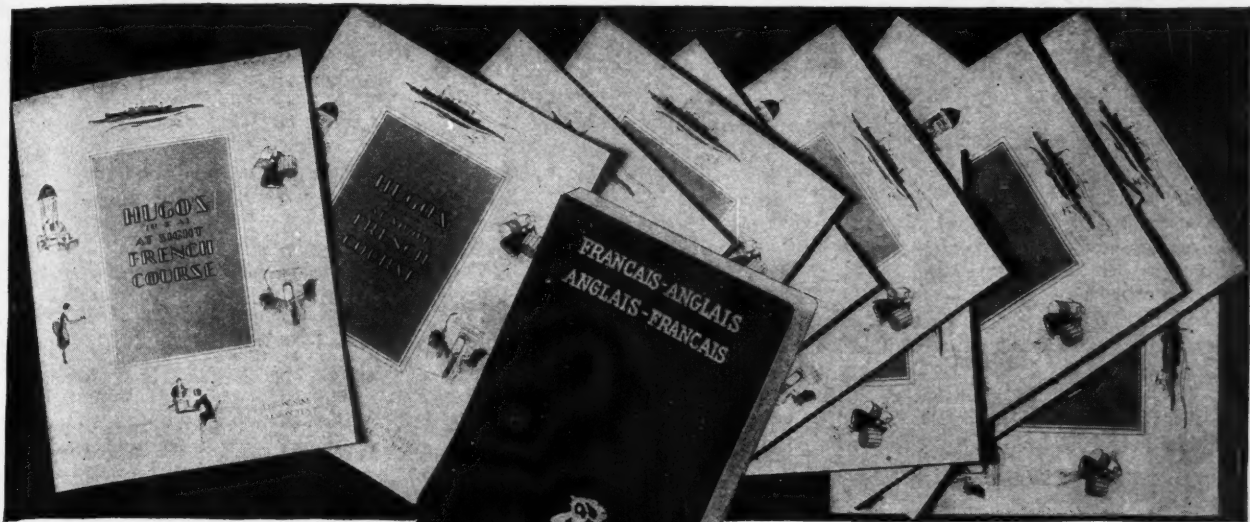
CARL AKELEY DIED in Africa three years ago while leading an expedition in the Belgian Congo for the American Museum of Natural History. He had been going to the Dark Continent on similar journeys for a period of thirty years. Africa had become a home to him; he had dedicated his life to the work of representing for all time the wild life of Africa in its natural habitat. His wife was his companion on this last expedition. She kept its records and brought back to America the wonderful photographs that had been taken in the jungle and on the uplands. Her book, *Carl Akeley's Africa*, gives a full account of the expedition and contains a selection of the photographs. An important scientific feature of the work is the description of the rare mountain gorilla found in a wild-life sanctuary called the Parc National Albert, which was established as one result of Carl Akeley's work in that region of the Belgian Congo.

International Amenities

RELATIONS AMONG NATIONS can only be promoted through the agency of recognized institutions—groups of men and women—and so Dr. Pitman B. Potter, of the University of Wisconsin, devotes his book, *This World of Nations*, largely to an account of organized effort to that end, giving more attention to institutions than to policy, and keeping always in mind the human element in the structure. Dr. Potter adopts, indeed, a very practical attitude of mind in his approach to international affairs. His book is clarifying and concrete. It looks to the future and begins with the world as it is.

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(but, yes)

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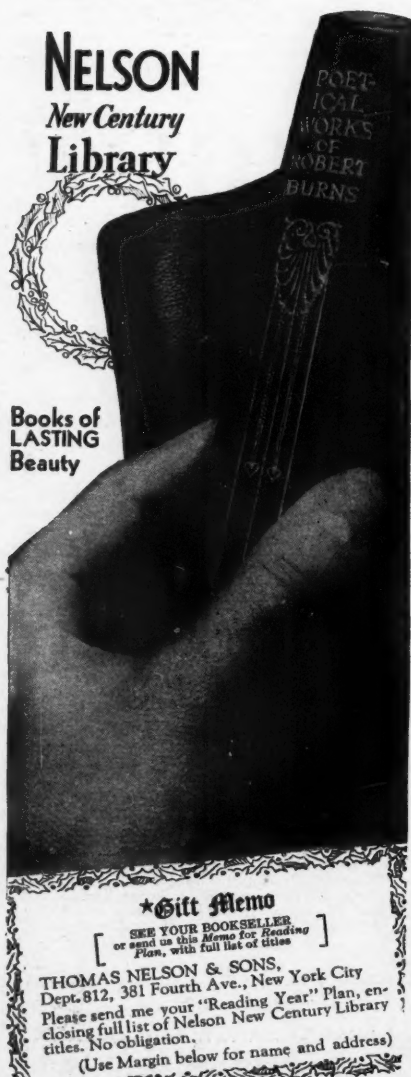
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lations with the Caribbean and Central American republics. Then comes a section on international organization, covering the World Court and the Pact of Paris, and this is followed by 100 pages on our immigration system and its attendant problems, including a worth-while discussion of the new policy arising out of the enforcement of the National Origins provision in our law.

If the United States ever had a critic so sure of his ground as Count Hermann Keyserling seems to be, we have failed to run across him. There is absolutely nothing in the American psychology that is not crystal-clear to the Count and no shortcoming for which he cannot produce a remedy. He is more than ready to tell us how to correct our failings and in his *America Set Free* he points the way to an American millennium. His generalizations are unstinted. The trouble is that they often form the premises of his arguments and must be accepted in the generous spirit in which they are offered if the arguments are to have validity.

Thus the Count solemnly declares: "Most present-day Americans believe that facts and not their significance count first; that institutions mean everything, and not living men." It is vain to question this oracular statement. The Count himself has said it. We must assent to his diagnosis if we are to benefit from the treatment he prescribes. He is telling what is wrong with us. Why should we not be good children and take our medicine? But we feel it in our bones that some pig-headed Americans will insist that the Count doesn't know what he is talking about. Yet we believe that books like *"America Set Free"* serve a useful end. They tell us how we appear to foreign observers and they now and then uncover faults that need correction, whether we are ready to adopt the foreign critics' cure or not.

Medieval Art and Life

ART, FICTION, poetry, and history are oddly blended in *The Gothick North: A Study of Medieval Art, Life, and Thought*, by Sacheverell Sitwell. The author has found his inspiration in the tapestries of the 14th and 15th centuries. Some of these are interpreted by him in a chapter called "The Visit of the Gypsies." It is one of the surprises in this unusual book that church architecture of the period, about which so much has been written elsewhere, is carefully avoided. Assuming that the nature of his work required "a delightful, if terrible, imprisonment in the past," Mr. Sitwell employed two characters from the present who had been associated with his childhood, whose

old-fashioned viewpoints placed them at least "half-way into the past."

This literary device, if such it may be termed, is one of the curious personal whims that distinguish the author's method. His plan calls for two additional volumes, one of which is promised for early publication. The initial volume has nine interesting illustrations, the first of which is a reproduction in color from a full-page picture in the manuscript "Book of Hours" (15th century), now in the British Museum.

Plato Freshly Interpreted

FEW COLLEGE STUDENTS today read the texts of Plato in the original Greek; perhaps not many get much out of his philosophy. Yet not one of the ancients is more frequently cited in general literature. Plato's Academy was a living force for 900 years. Plato himself has been read by scholars of all lands for twenty-three centuries. Even our age of steel and dynamos has not crowded him off the stage. But this age, like its predecessors, demands an interpretation of the Grecian sage in terms that it can understand. That is what Professor Woodbridge, of Columbia offers in *The Son of Apollo*. Clear statement and quiet humor mark the essays that make up this volume. Our author selects some of the great Platonic themes for comment—politics, education, love, death, Socrates. As he says, Plato has caught a distinctly human quality associated with these themes and held it a moment for us to see. There is a severe realism about him which checks the soul in its too ambitious flight by the intrusion of the body's presence, disillusionizing us often without corrupting us. He can make us see the futility of thought and yet keep us believing in its efficacy. There is a kind of magic in him which both charms and instructs.

Pen portraits of great Englishmen of medicine are brought together in a little book called *The Harley Street Calendar*, by H. H. Bashford. The author does not explain why this title was adopted. It is clear, however, that the general reader, and not the medical profession alone, may well be interested in these succinct sketches. William Harvey and Joseph Lister are accorded places in both books.

On the subject of the Chinese Nationalist movement we have an enlightening little book, *Making a New China*, by No Yong Park, who has become a popular lecturer and has addressed many audiences in this country. He gives the Chinese side of the conflict with Russia. An introduction is contributed by Senator Shipstead of Minnesota.

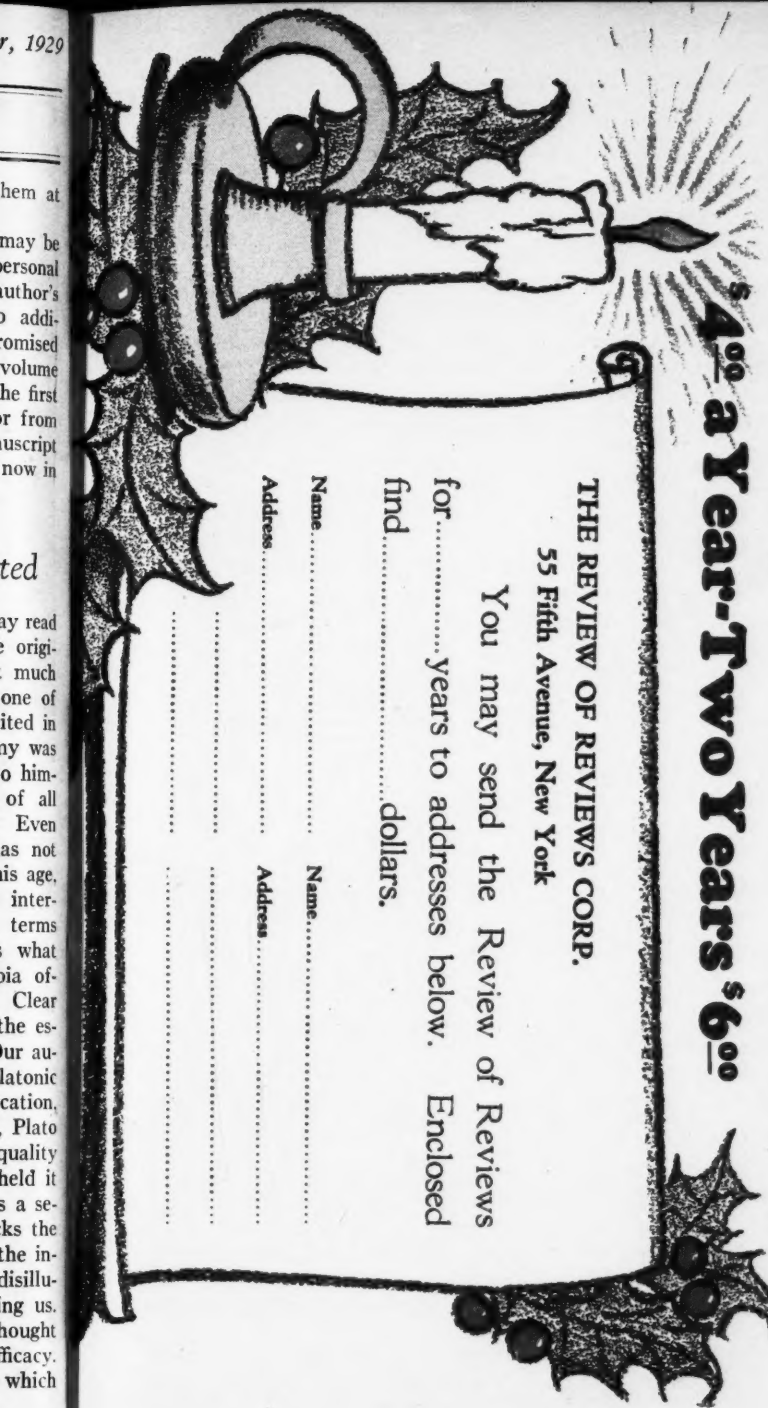
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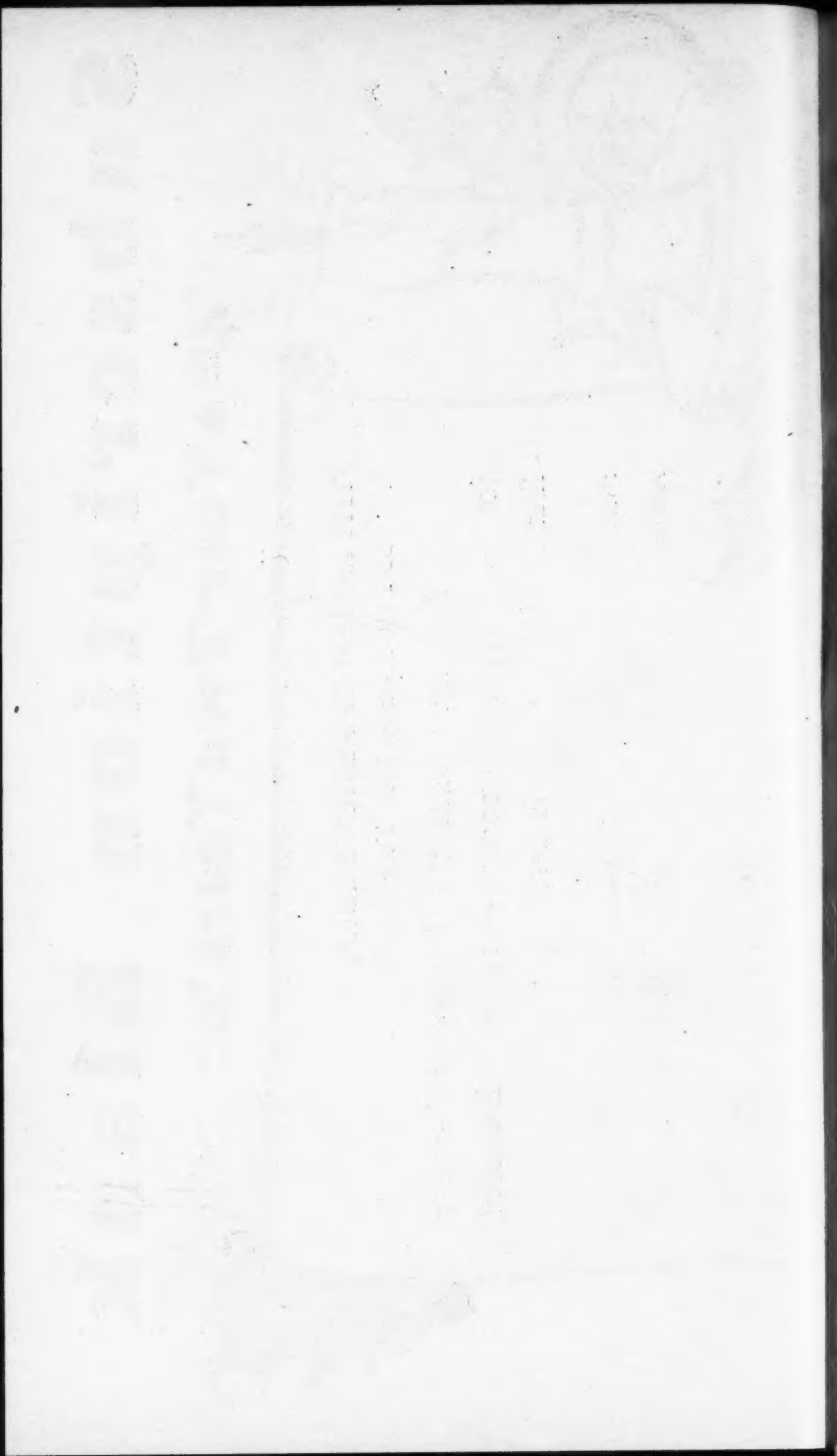
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The World of Books

Biography, New and Old

IN SPITE OF ALL that is said about the "new" biography and its dominance, the book that won the *Atlantic Monthly's* \$5000 prize for "the most interesting biography of any kind, sort, or description" belongs to the old-fashioned type. It records the human experiences and observations of a woman who lived for a century in the Mississippi Valley. **Grandmother Brown's Hundred Years (1827-1927)**, by Harriet Connor Brown, relates no prodigious exploits, performs no startling feats in character analysis, and neither builds up nor tears down popular images. It records no wonderful achievements of any kind—save the peopling of a wilderness and the rearing of a civilization. Grandmother Brown's family and a group of neighbor families had come from Massachusetts to Ohio after the Revolution. (The Cutler and Dawes families were in the same migration.) In Ohio Grandmother Brown herself was born, grew up, and married, and from there moved on to Iowa, like so many other pioneers of New England stock, to help in the building of another state.

Grandmother Brown's reminiscences as told to her daughter-in-law really serve to hand down the histories of hundreds of pioneer families, whose doings have never been published to the world. Without knowing something of the story that they tell, the historian will fail to preserve the records of the Middle West. It is just because Grandmother Brown was not isolated or unique, but representative of a large group, that her life-story has value today. That is why Ambassador Dawes rightly calls it in his foreword "An epic of American life in the early and later days."

Among the founders of Universities Johns Hopkins of Baltimore must have had a singularly elusive personality. Men are still living who knew him in the flesh, and yet it is probable that students today at the university that bears his name have about as foggy a notion of what he was like as the Cambridge youth have of John Harvard, or the New Haven boys of Eli Yale, although he lived two centuries nearer to our own day than those worthies did.

The university did not grow in the way its founder had supposed it would. He had thought of it as a group of buildings on his country estate. He died three years before it was opened and it probably never had occurred to him that a few young scholars, working in old houses that he had known as family residences in the heart of Baltimore, would in a few years send his name around the

world and give the old mercantile city a new birth among the centers of light and leading. He was only an eccentric Quaker banker and he did not even know what his money would do for the scholarship of the future.

A new book, **Johns Hopkins—A Silhouette**, by Helen Hopkins Thom, describes some of the human qualities of the old Marylander. He liked good living, we are told, and did not neglect the liquid side of the menu. His fellow Friends disapproved of his traffic in strong waters and once "churched" him for it. With that slight blemish on his record, he seems to have been an exemplary Quaker all his life. But the book leaves some questions unanswered. How did he make so much money? What kind of university did he have in mind? Perhaps the present undergraduates at Johns Hopkins University would have liked to get his advice on how to sell bonds. Although Mrs. Thom's "silhouette" does not tell us everything we would like to know about Johns Hopkins, it gives a far clearer picture than we have seen in print elsewhere. He was a fine old Baltimorean, who conferred on his city honor and riches more enduring than his B. & O. stocks. Even more than the university the hospital was in his thoughts for years.

A delightful bit of literary biography, neither overladen with dull detail nor recondite with criticism is **Donn Byrne, Bard of Armagh**, by Thurston Macaulay. As a matter of fact Donn Byrne was born in New York City, but he stoutly maintained that the choice of a birthplace was no fault of his. He would have been an Irish story-teller, and an unusually clever one, wherever born. His brilliant career was cut short last year by a motor-car accident in Ireland, where he had made his home.

The publication of a President's memoirs within a year after the author has left the White House is certainly unusual. However, **The Autobiography of Calvin Coolidge** tells no state secrets and need not cause a flutter in any breast. It is confined to Mr. Coolidge's simple and unpretentious account of his life from boyhood up, with a few sensible comments on the Presidential office, and suggestions that might well be heeded by ambitious politicians, but probably will be neglected by that fraternity. There is also some good advice to the rest of us—to wit, "There is no dignity quite so impressive, and no independence quite so important, as living within your means."

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Review of Reviews 12-29

The World of Books

Englishman rose in his country's diplomatic service until he held the post of British Ambassador at Washington in the critical period of the World War. For thirty years they had written freely to each other on matters of public interest. In February, 1918, the Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring Rice, died, to be survived less than a year by Theodore Roosevelt. The publication of *The Letters and Friendships of Sir Cecil Spring Rice*, edited by Stephen Gwynn, releases 25,000 words of Roosevelt's letters on a great variety of topics. It is another testimony to the range of the former President's interests and friendships. Sir Cecil Spring Rice was a poet as well as a diplomat. Among his intimate Washington friends, besides the Roosevelts, were Henry Adams and Senator and Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge. Altogether the two volumes of "Letters and Friendships" are rather more American than English in content.

Allen Tate, the author of "Stonewall Jackson, the Good Soldier," has attempted a more difficult task in his *Jefferson Davis—His Rise and Fall*, wherein the limitations and weaknesses, as well as the abilities and disinterestedness, of the Confederate President, are frankly set forth. In Pierce's cabinet Davis had been a great Secretary of War. Later in the United States Senate he had been hailed as Calhoun's successor in upholding Southern rights. But as President of the Confederacy he did not make a brilliant success in directing military movements and on the other hand he soon lost the place of political leadership to which he had seemed entitled. Mr. Tate sums up pages of explanation in one pithy sentence: "He could not manage men, and he was too great a character to let men manage him—that is the tragedy of his career."

Davis had warm personal friends among the Northern leaders (Seward was one), and his wife had Northern Whig antecedents. Horace Greeley signed his bail bond. He lived twenty-four years after Appomattox, surviving both Lee and Grant.

The biographies of Benjamin Franklin are countless. He was truly a many-sided character and a citizen of the world at a time when cosmopolitanism was a rare phenomenon. Just to prove that Franklin's numerous biographers have not among them discovered all that is to be known about their hero, the French historian and critic, Bernard Faÿ, ventures in his *Franklin, the Apostle of Modern Times*, to set forth and explain the Doctor's relation to Freemasonry and to show how Masonic ties affected Franklin's success in so great a matter as the winning over of France to America's side in the Revolution. This, however, is by no

means all that Professor Faÿ contributes to our knowledge of Franklin. He has discovered hundreds of unpublished letters that throw new light on the Doctor's political and diplomatic activities, as well as his religious and ethical attitude.

The school histories told us that Ethan Allen, at the beginning of the Revolution, took Ticonderoga from the British "in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress!" If we ever drew the inference that the redoubtable Ethan was piously inclined, it will have to be given up, as a sacrifice to the "new biography"; for Mr. John Pell, in his *Ethan Allen*, presents the Green Mountain hero as a roistering swashbuckler who used the name of deity freely but far from reverently. The leader of the "Green Mountain Boys" was a picturesque character, it must be admitted. After he returned from two years' imprisonment in England, where he seems to have been quite a lion, he found his Vermont, then known as the New Hampshire Grants, organized into an independent republic, with himself as General of the Army. He negotiated with the British and impressed them with his power. They thought an army of 10,000 men was required to watch him. For some time Ethan and his brother Ira were on "thin ice," in the opinion of Mr. Pell; but in the final outcome Vermont became a state of the Union and lived happily ever after.

The kind of career that handed down the name of Simon Bolívar to posterity is impossible today. Single-handed that man freed four South American countries from the Spanish yoke and founded a fifth. To one of those republics he gave his name and all owe a great debt to the "Liberator." Yet his latest biographer, T. R. Ybarra, tells us in *Bolívar, the Passionate Warrior*, that he died in poverty and exile, an old and beaten man at forty-seven. He had lived long enough to be disillusioned—to know that his early dreams of a South American League of Nations, with its Geneva at Panama, could not be realized. Spain had lost her hold on the continent, never to regain it, but in 1830, the year of Bolívar's death, and for a long period thereafter, the prospects of genuine republicanism in South America were sorry enough. That was not to come in one man's lifetime.

The study of the great French Cardinal Richelieu, by Hilaire Belloc, shows how widely the achievements of a powerful leader may diverge from the first intent. Richelieu certainly was not trying to make Europe safe for Protestantism, yet he accomplished as much as any man of his time to that end. The great Cardinal as a builder of French nationalism is compared with the German Bismarck two centuries later. All in all, the book is a stimulating, thought-provoking work.

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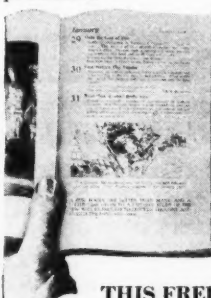
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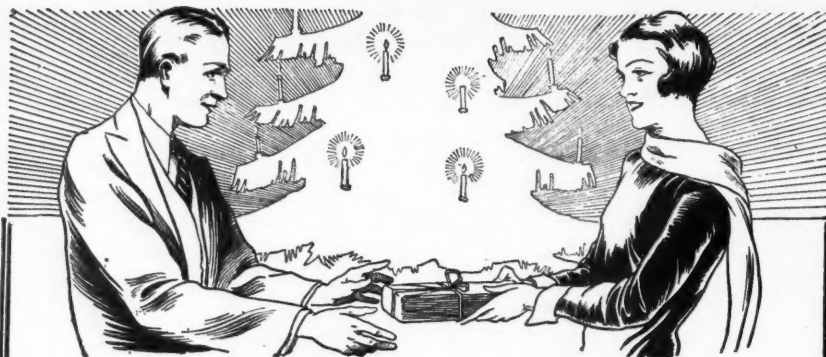
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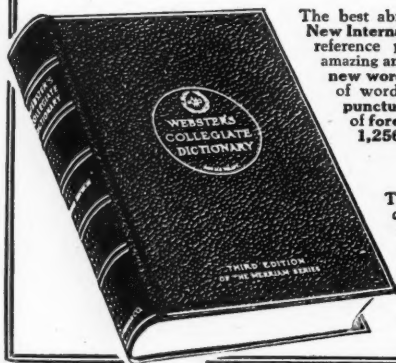


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World of Books

That sixteenth-century Frenchman, François Rabelais, trained in theology, law, and medicine, who has given an adjective to the English language, is the subject of one of the season's biographies. There was need of such a work to give the man his proper setting, explain the times in which he lived, and show his relation to them. In *François Rabelais, Man of the Renaissance*, Samuel Putnam stresses the erudition of Rabelais, for it was that, in his opinion, and not the obscenities of his age, that was amazing and distinctive in his work.

History, American and European

A DECADE AGO IT MIGHT have been said with some justification that American historical scholarship had hardly done its share in studying the period of the Revolution. It had been left to an Englishman, Sir George Otto Trevelyan, to write the most scholarly account of our war of separation from Great Britain. Today the verdict would have to be modified. Dr. Jameson's brief but altogether admirable work on "The Revolution as a Social Movement," various volumes in the "Chronicles of America," "The Pageant of America," and "The History of American Life," not to mention scores of special monographs, have put us all in their debt and given us a new respect for the so-called academic historians.

In 1921 appeared "Causes of the War of Independence," by Professor Van Tyne of the University of Michigan. That work was searching, well-reasoned, and largely based upon sources little known to earlier writers on the subject. The author had planned a second volume to treat of the war itself in its political, military, and diplomatic aspects, but in the intervening years his project has been modified, for excellent reasons, and we now have *The War of Independence—American Phase* as the second volume in Dr. Van Tyne's "History of the Founding of the American Republic."

The purchase of the Sir Henry Clinton Papers and the Lord George Germain Papers by Mr. William L. Clement, and their transfer from England to the University of Michigan, were responsible for Dr. Van Tyne's change of plan, since the use of those important materials demanded an expansion of his book. Those papers give the official British angle on the war and are indispensable. So the War of Independence calls for an additional volume and the present one ends, appropriately, with Saratoga and the French Treaty. Up to that point the war was in its "American phase." The next

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World of Books

volume will complete the story of the military operations, and it is to be hoped that in succeeding volumes the author will be permitted to tell the whole story of "The Founding of the American Republic," including much that followed the War of Independence itself.

In its clarity, terseness, and avoidance of mere rhetoric, the new book is like its predecessor, which Professor Seligman called "the best piece of historical writing we have had in this country for many a day." Besides the newly accessible British documents that we have mentioned, the author has made use of the "Correspondence of King George III," the papers of the American General Greene, and much other fresh material.

On Armistice Day appeared the American edition of Herr Emil Ludwig's *July '14*, a book that has already occasioned much discussion on the continent of Europe and in Great Britain. Everybody has now had his turn in placing the blame for the World War. Of those who at first imputed the sole guilt to Germany, few persist in their contention. The spirit of dispassionate history, even in the Allied countries, is against them. Documentary evidence has not generally sustained their thesis. Herr Ludwig represents the view, increasingly held in America, that all the powers of Europe shared the responsibility.

The blame for the actual outbreak of war Herr Ludwig imputes to these countries in the order given: Austria, Russia, Germany, France, and in a lesser degree Great Britain. The imperial extremists in Berlin are probably not satisfied with this verdict. It runs counter to many of their claims. They have sought to absolve the Kaiser altogether. However, there is both fact and logic back of Herr Ludwig's conclusion. It is not lightly to be put aside. It should be said that the argument is not so much directed against individual nations as against an outworn system of diplomacy which made needlessly difficult the avoidance of war in the situation that was evolved in 1914.

After all, the consequences of the War to Europe are more vital to this generation than the debate about who started it. We find in Sisley Huddleston's *Europe in Zigzags* a helpful grouping of fresh information about present conditions in Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Italy, the Balkans, and Spain. Mr. Huddleston, as a newspaper correspondent, has long made it his business to study outstanding European problems, from reparations to Fascism and the Little Entente. He is no stranger to any of them. His personal knowledge of statesmen and authors helps him to analyze these problems intelligently and profitably. The last chapter of his book is a résumé of the ten years following the Armistice.

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World of Books

Finance, Business and Speculation

JUST AT THE MOMENT when the New York Stock Exchange was getting back to its normal routine after the October upheaval there came from the press *A History of Financial Speculation*, by R. H. Mottram, an English banker who has given much attention to the financial history of the United States. The book is not at all a technical treatise, but an entertaining treatment of a subject that enlists popular interest everywhere. Its exposition of the course of speculation in the past is well worth reading and considering at the present time. The foundation and building of modern credit, the consequences of the World War, and some of the important crises in American speculation are among the topics discussed by Mr. Mottram.

The public interest in the question of corporation mergers is clearly defined by H. A. Toulmin, Jr., in *Millions in Mergers*. He urges the requirement that mergers, to be successful, should reduce costs, strengthen financial resources, provide sales outlets, and render greater service to the public. The Sherman Anti-Trust Law assumes that an agreement between two corporations in restraint of trade will not bring about such advantages, but will have a contrary effect. The courts do not look with favor on independent corporations trying to control prices by agreement, but if the same corporations merge in one they are likely to assume that the purpose of the merger is in the public interest. As Mr. Toulmin explains, the Sherman Law has actually stimulated the formation of mergers. By combining in one organization, two companies may do things that they would not be permitted to do as separate units under an agreement.

The principles of consumption—in other words, the standards of human wants—were long neglected by the economists, who devoted their researches chiefly to production and distribution. In these days it is otherwise. Treatises on consumption are by no means infrequent. Professors of economics set their students to work on problems in this field, while business executives find it more and more important to study "consumer demand." A new book, *Economic Principles of Consumption*, by Prof. Paul H. Nystrom of Columbia University, who has conducted much research in the current facts of retail merchandising, contains an amazing supply of data on this subject. It is such a canvass of up-to-date business opportunities as we have not seen elsewhere in print. Business men can get suggestions from it.

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Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Albert Shaw, Jr., who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of the Review of Reviews, and the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443 Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit: 1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are: Publisher, The Review of Reviews Corporation, 55 Fifth Ave., New York; Editor, Albert Shaw, 55 Fifth Ave., New York; Managing Editor, Albert Shaw, 55 Fifth Ave., New York; Business Manager, Albert Shaw, Jr., 55 Fifth Ave., New York. 2. That the owner is: The Review of Reviews Corporation, 55 Fifth Ave., New York; Albert Shaw, 55 Fifth Ave., New York. 3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None. 4. That the names of two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting is given also, that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest, direct or indirect, in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him. Signed, Albert Shaw, Jr., Business Manager. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of September, 1929. Signed, Alvin E. Blomquist, Notary Public. (My commission expires March 30, 1931.)

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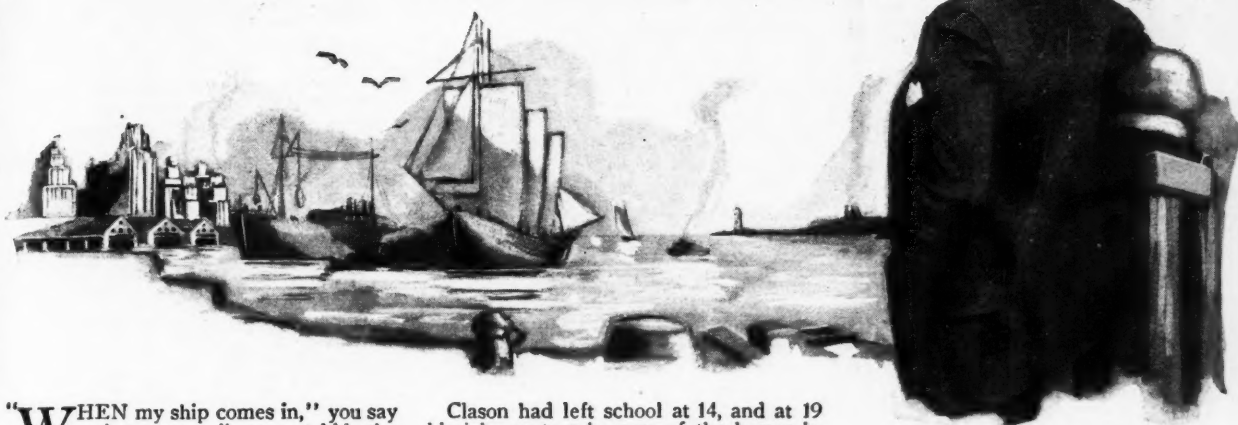
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Training had set his "ship" on the right course.

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Clason had left school at 14, and at 19 his job was to take care of the horses in the barn of a laundry.

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So he learned the laundry business from barn to office, and at 28 was operating his own plant. When fire wiped his business out, he rebuilt and started again. Unable to finance properly—thru lack of business understanding, as he testifies—he sold out and became superintendent of the Ideal Laundry Company, Spokane, Washington.

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World of Books

Zionism from Within and Without

THE ARAB OUTBREAK IN PALESTINE last August, with its horrible consequences, has focussed the world's attention on Zionism and the prospects of the Jewish people in their home land. No longer ago than February of the current year Dr. John Haynes Holmes of New York had gone to Palestine for the express purpose of studying on the ground some of the problems of adjustment that have faced the occupants of the Holy Land since Allenby's victory in the World War. He had frank and prolonged conferences with representative leaders among Jews and Arabs and with the British administrators of the mandate. During the past summer he was engaged upon a book that was to define and describe conditions in Palestine as he had found them, when the riots of August broke out and it seemed for a time as if all that he was trying to make intelligible to American readers had been swept away. It was clear, however, that the upheaval had resulted from the very forces that his thinking and writing had disclosed. His work needed no change in plan or method. He therefore completed it from the original notes and it is now presented as *Palestine Today and Tomorrow: a Gentile's Survey of Zionism*.

The reader whose ideas of Zionism may be rather hazy or fragmentary, will do well to attend particularly to Dr. Holmes's second chapter, in which he summarizes Jewish idealism on the subject. Quite as important is the setting-forth, in the next chapter, of the difficulties and dangers that beset the Jew in his homeland—and surely recent events have shown the folly of minimizing the gravity of these problems. The attitude of the Arabs is stated with apparent fairness, and the author is at some pains to point out the limitations of the British officials who are administering the mandate. They have a most perplexing and onerous task; it is no wonder if they have failed thus far to satisfy either the Jews or the Arabs.

Meanwhile, for a vivid account, by an eye-witness, of what occurred last August, by Maurice Samuel, a resident of the country. This book, like that of Dr. Holmes, surveys the conditions that preceded the uprising. It is useful as a presentation of the Zionist viewpoint. Mr. Samuel says: "I hardly care whether Palestine becomes a Seventh Dominion, a part of the British Empire, or an independent state. I care only that we shall be permitted to make of Palestine the

Continued on page 31

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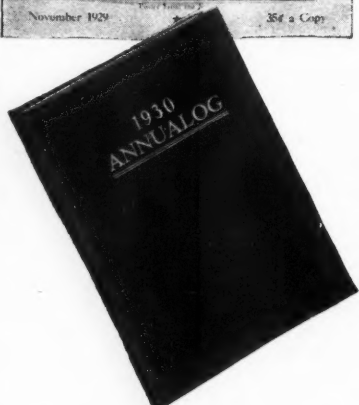
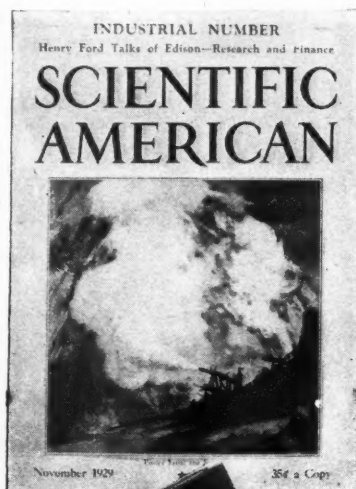
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World of Books

Continued from page 28

center of a renewed civilization, the refuge not simply of our homeless, but of our thwarted creative will."

Studies of Civic Progress

IN THE SEEMINGLY slow progress that we are making as a nation towards certain civic ideals, there comes occasional encouragement to the plodding workers in the field. For example, the movement for city planning and zoning, still in its infancy, is by no means sluggish. It may be difficult to view it as a whole, but we are greatly helped in this by the new Harvard publication, *Our Cities Today and Tomorrow*, by Theodora Kimball Hubbard and Henry Vincent Hubbard. This survey of progress completed during the past year and covering about 120 cities and regions in 42 states, certainly gives new grounds for hope. What is more to the purpose it offers countless suggestions to American communities that are still without a zoning program or are undecided as to details.

Prof. Walter Burr of the University of Missouri has for years studied the rural communities of the Middle West, especially of Kansas. His book, *Small Towns: an Estimate of Their Trade and Culture*, gives the first-hand information that may be acquired by one who has formed close contacts with various elements in the population of such places over a considerable period. The author brings out the significance of good roads, improved transportation, the increasing use of power machinery, and the introduction of home conveniences.

The Industrial "Armies" of 1894

THIRTY-FIVE YEARS ago industrial unrest in America found expression in marching "armies" of the unemployed that enjoyed unlimited newspaper publicity but made a poor showing in numerical strength. The facts of this episode have been gathered by Prof. Donald L. McMurtry of Lafayette College, who relates them in a book entitled *Coxey's Army: a Study of the Industrial Army Movement of 1894*. Although "General" Coxey was only one of the commanders in the field, he gave his name to the whole movement. His chief demands were for good roads and the Government's issue of non-interest bearing bonds to relieve the country. The "General" now drives in his car over excellent roads, but unemployment remains.



After 60 Years, The King Had to Die Without Knowing

THERE is a fable about a youthful Eastern potentate who summoned all the scholars of his realm, and ordered them to prepare a work on the history and meaning of human life, so that he might rule more wisely.

At the end of 20 years the scholars returned with a train of 400 camels, each bearing 400 volumes. The King had no time to plod through so many books, so he begged them to abbreviate.

After another 20 years they returned with 40 camels, each carrying 40 books. Again the monarch waved them away. Let them reduce it to one or two volumes.

Twenty years later the Perpetual Secretary sank on his tottering knees before the King. This time the exhausted ruler lay upon his death bed, and shuddered at the sight of the gigantic book—the size of ten dictionaries—which was deposited before him.

"Am I to die without ever knowing what the life of mankind has been?" he demanded in a voice choked with tears.

"Sire," replied the Secretary, "I can tell you about our human race in a sentence: They are born, they struggle upward a few steps, and they die!"

But the expiring monarch was not satisfied. Gathering up the last of his strength, he ordered the execution of the Perpetual Secretary, to discourage scholars from trifling with kings.

What that busy ruler wanted ought to have been available long ago, but it never became available until a man happened on this earth with the genius to do the great work in which the Perpetual Secretary failed. That man is H. G. Wells.

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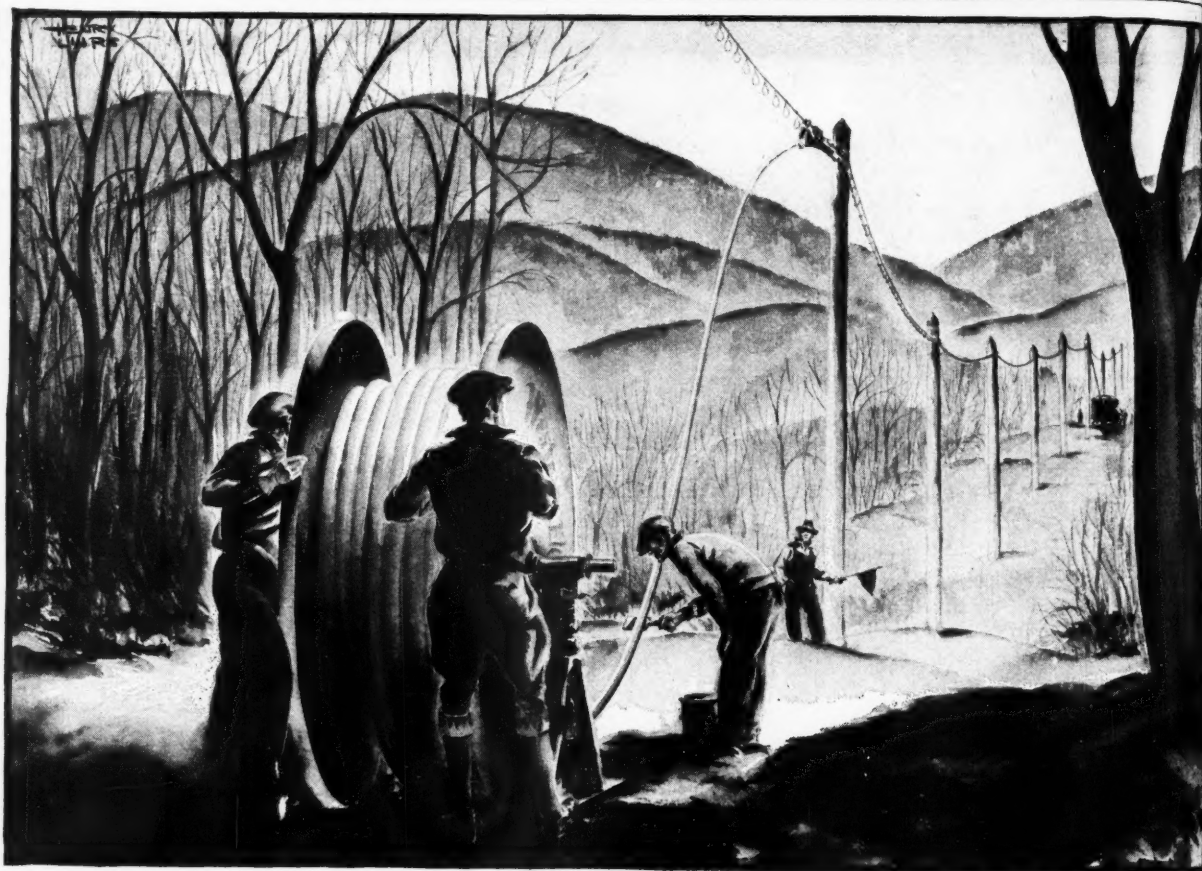
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This program is part of the telephone ideal that anyone, anywhere, shall be able to talk quickly and at reasonable cost with anyone, anywhere else. There is no standing still in the Bell System.

The Review of Reviews

Vol. LXXX, No. 479

DECEMBER, 1929

The Progress of the World

By ALBERT SHAW

Specific Grounds for Gratitude

IT WAS CHARACTERISTIC of President Hoover that in issuing his proclamation setting apart November 28 as Thanksgiving Day he should take a broad and business-like view of the things for which we should feel especial gratitude. The emphasis in earlier times was laid upon the crops. We have such diversity of climate and of products that we usually come out with something like a fair annual average in the agricultural districts. The drouth of July and August shortened the yield of corn; but, as Mr. Hoover puts it, having doubtless first had exact data from the Department of Agriculture, "the earth has yielded an abundant harvest in most parts of our country." It would have been quite impossible for Mr. Hoover to have phrased that sentence without having before him the summarized statistics of all major crops, and of farm conditions in every state. He calls upon the people to "gather at their accustomed places of worship"; and doubtless he could visualize the typical decorations of oak leaves, chrysanthemums, golden pumpkins and red-cheeked apples. But with the agricultural bill off his hands, and the Farm Board hard at work, the President feels that he has done his best for those of us who call ourselves farmers, and he makes no further appeal for rural confidence.

"Value" and "Prosperity"

IT IS WHAT FOLLOWS that is unusual in a President's Thanksgiving Day message. In brief sentences we find disclosed the generalizing mind of the economist, the scientist, and the humanitarian. "The fruits of industry," declares Mr. Hoover, "have been unexampled in quantity and value. Both capital and labor have enjoyed an exceptional prosperity." Let no one think that he would speak of "quantity" and "value" without comparative tables from Dr. Julius Klein and other trustworthy experts over in his old Department of Commerce. Some high officials would employ such words rhetorically, thinking only of how they would sound when read aloud before thousands of congregations. Also, when the President uses the

terms "unexampled" and "exceptional" his mind summons up proofs that would satisfy the most punctilious member of the American Statistical Association. It was on November 6 that this address to the nation was promulgated. Let it be noted that its calm statement about "value" and "prosperity" was made, without any apologies or qualifications whatever, exactly a week after the most stupendous stock-market panic and collapse that had ever occurred. Undoubtedly Mr. Hoover, also, was well informed about the disasters that were overtaking those who had placed undue confidence in the strength and permanence of the inflated bubble of speculation, as if that soaring and glittering phantom had been a well-built dirigible, sustained by non-inflammable helium gas, and equipped with the best and most powerful engines. But the President was keeping in mind the distinction between the movement of normal business in the familiar



DO I LOOK SICK, UNCLE SAM?
By Morris, in the Citizen, Brooklyn, N. Y.

processes of production and distribution, and the ups and downs of an over-stimulated stock market. We shall refer later to this collapse in speculation.

Assurances of Peace in the World

THERE ARE OTHER MATTERS, however, of more far-reaching consequence, which Mr. Hoover regards as grounds upon which to be thankful. "Assurances of peace," he says, "at home and abroad have been strengthened and enlarged." Many a sermon on Thanksgiving Day will have amplified this statement, and will recall the recent visit of the British Prime Minister. The meeting of Messrs. Hoover and MacDonald stands high in the history-making events of the year 1929. Mr. MacDonald has now made allusions in Parliament that have been read with pleasure in the United States. At the beginning of November there were municipal elections in all the towns and cities of Great Britain. The results clearly reflected the popular feeling toward the Prime Minister in consequence of his American visit. Ambassador Dawes, to whom much credit has been assigned for his part in helping to pave the way for an expected naval agreement, made a flying visit to the United States at the end of October, to confer with the President and the Secretary of State regarding the Five-Power Naval Conference that will meet at London, under British auspices, in January. France, Italy, and Japan had cordially accepted the invitation. Secretary Stimson is expected to attend as head of the American delegation. It is useless now to conjecture what that Conference may accomplish. Mr. Simonds points out some of the difficulties, in his article that readers will find in this issue. But, in any case, the preliminary conversations have had their value; and the President is justified in his belief that we have better assurances of peace.



PRESIDENT HOOVER AT THE OHIO RIVER CELEBRATION
At the left is the Secretary of War, Hon. James W. Good, whose department had charge of the deepening of the river channel. In the center is Mrs. Hoover.

The Engineer Improves the Country

As Mr. Hoover's brief memorandum continues to suggest grounds for an intelligent expression of gratitude, we find each sentence pregnant with meaning, a veritable text that invites comment and illustration. "Progress has been made," he tells us, "in provision against preventable disasters from flood and pestilence." To people living in the Ohio Valley, this sentence brings back the memory of some bad times along the main stream, as well as upon the banks of its tributaries such as the Miami. The recent trip of President Hoover was to join in celebrating the completion of the great Ohio River works for flood-control and improved navigation, to which we devoted especial attention in this periodical last month. Work is going forward in the lower Mississippi Valley; and in his memorable address at Cincinnati Mr. Hoover outlined a great scheme of systematic treatment for all the interior waterways. The imagination of men, even though not trained as engineers, is quickly stirred by the thought of vast improvements of this kind. With Mr. Hoover, however, these things are matters of careful survey, elaborate blue-prints, budget figures and financial ways and means. He would rather give the country annually a hundred million dollars worth of permanent works for flood control, than to build three or four additional cruisers that would probably never see service and that would soon become obsolete.

Science Sheds New Light

"ENLIGHTENMENT HAS grown apace," says Mr. Hoover, "in new revelations of scientific truth and in diffusion of knowledge." What practical blessings may come to the world through the labors of one man, working in a scientific spirit for human welfare, was disclosed during the great celebration at Detroit in October of the achievements of Thomas A. Edison. Half a century had elapsed since his invention of the incandescent light had given a popular use to the electric current that had never been dreamed of until that time. Mr. Henry Ford had rebuilt the original laboratory of his friend Mr. Edison, and President Hoover went to Detroit to take part in the celebration. Mr. Edison also invented the phonograph, and gave us the scientific beginnings of what has grown into the great moving-picture industry, which is to have an increasing educational value. Mr. Hoover's terse allusion suggests the widespread use and influence of the radio, and many other gifts of the scientists and inventors that have enriched life for the general public. "Educational opportunities," says the President, "have steadily enlarged." Here again one may conjecture that the President has reached this conclusion only after studying the data of the Bureau of Education, taking into account the industrial and vocational work of the high schools, the improvements in teacher-training, and the many other signs of progress in the mental and moral upbringing of the rising generation, as aided by our system of instruction. It is a relief to turn from political by-play to the achievements of science and education.



THE PRESIDENT JOINS IN THE EDISON JUBILEE AT DETROIT

Henry Ford, at the left of this group, had arranged a celebration in recognition of the fiftieth anniversary of the perfection of the incandescent lamp by Thomas A. Edison. Next to the engineer of the train which carried the party is Mrs. Edison. At the extreme right is Mrs. Hoover. Mr. Edison stands next to the President.

Childhood More Secure

"ENDURING ADVANCES have been gained in the protection of the public health," is the next dictum of a President who studies all the facts and then weighs his words. "Childhood is measurably more secure," is his next generalization. And this is followed by one that could only have been written after the President had considered the amazing range and extent of those processes of inquiry that we designate by the single word "research." Says the proclamation: "New experiences and new knowledge in many fields have been recorded, from which a deeper wisdom may grow." When he discourses about the welfare of childhood and about public health, Mr. Hoover is even more in his element than when he is dealing with the tendencies and growth of foreign and domestic commerce. Perhaps no man in the history of the world has ever at first hand applied so much money to the relief of so many children, of so many tribes and races, as Herbert Hoover himself. He is not a bacteriologist or a medical man; but public-health administration comes well within the range of his more especial interests. He is keenly aware of the kind of progress that not only reduces the general death rate, but that lessens the danger of infectious diseases as regards children, and occupational or other maladies that affect particular groups and classes. He could list dozens of discoveries and agencies by virtue of which childhood is made more secure, and the health of the population at large is better safeguarded. We have indeed much to be thankful for; and it is all the better reason for gratitude that the forms of progress suggested by Mr. Hoover are not vouchsafed to us in a narrow sense, as if we were a nation more worthy than others. They are making their way in many other countries.

The diffusion of such blessings is one of the best assurances of world peace. The common interests of civilized peoples make war seem nothing less than criminal folly. They will put Mars out of business.

Booms, and Reactions

THE PHENOMENA of the stock market are not to be made clear in a sentence or two. There are certain general facts relating to human nature, however, that the most inexperienced people may understand, as well as stock-brokers and financiers. Farmers in Iowa do not forget that land values all about them, some years ago, were boosted from twice to ten times the prices that had prevailed before the War. Still better do they remember how they were urged to buy more and more machinery and live-stock, to build larger barns, and for those purposes to use money that was fairly urged upon them by banks and mortgage companies. This movement, resting upon a basis of optimism and going forward in a spirit of belief in the continued prosperity of the country, had soon entered the stages of unwarranted speculation. European markets for American farm produce failed to take the surplus. Our central banking system began to deal severely with the expanded credit conditions in the farm States. The check thus given to the expansive plans and programs of individuals and communities, started a fearsome retreat. It soon took the form of a rout and a panic. The local owners of bank stocks, as well as the farmers who had borrowed money, were caught in the tide of disaster. The rich fields remained; the pleasant towns and villages were intact; yet the people felt themselves almost as badly hurt for a time as if they had been victims of such devastation as that which visited the war-swept portions of France. Credit is a good slave,

but a bad master. When the depressing days of low prices follow the stimulating days of a real-estate boom, it becomes a toilsome thing to pay debts incurred on a false price basis.

Florida, for Example

THERE ARE PEOPLE in Florida who know little or nothing about the New York stock-market. But they know what sort of wreckage of fortunes and hopes may come with the bursting of a speculative boom that has proceeded too rapidly. Optimism awakens energy, and gives courage for substantial achievements. Then come the speculators, and most people get the gambling fever. In the long run, the State of Florida will have gained much from the influx of fresh capital, and the world-wide advertising of Florida's climate and resources, that accompanied the so-called boom. But when the sobering process began, and it was realized that credit was being too freely based upon values that anticipated the future by a number of years, there came a sudden reaction that went much too far. With this backward swing of the pendulum there came confusion, hardship and bitter loss to thousands of individuals. Yet everything remained true that had been proclaimed about the attractions and the prospects of this undeveloped peninsula.

The Solid Basis Remains

THE CONQUEST OF YELLOW FEVER and other infectious diseases had removed the fear of pestilence, and made Florida a safe and healthful winter resort. With new roads and travel facilities, and the vast increase of the country's population and wealth, it was certain that Florida and other attractive parts of the South would have patrons for their winter hotels, and visitors to their beaches and golf courses, in increasing numbers. Over-speculation, based upon a vast and unwarranted extension of credit, led to the blighting of many hopes and the loss of many paper fortunes, when somebody sounded the alarm and the wild retreat set in. But these misfortunes are temporary, and are always redeemed by the genuine growth of the country over longer periods. Western agriculture will prosper under new adjustments. And Florida will go forward soundly, upon its brilliant claims to confidence on the part of its own people, and upon its recurring appeal to those who seek a salubrious climate in winter.

The New York Market Crash

REFERRING TO WHAT was taking place in New York during the last days of October, we may quote a sentence or two from the comment of the *Financial Chronicle*, one of the most conservative exponents of American business: "The present week has witnessed the greatest stock-market catastrophe of all the ages, and it has left behind a trail of sorrow, misery and distress, with money losses of such huge magnitude and of such widespread nature, that there can be no question of its being without a parallel in Stock Exchange history." Like earthquake experiences, the convulsive shocks came at intervals, spread over a period of more than a week. A frenzy of selling orders—amounting to more than 16,000,000 shares of stock on Tuesday, the twenty-eighth of October—was followed by a pause

and an apparent recovery in part, with assuring statements from conservative financiers. Then came further breaks, further slight recoveries, and a gradual tendency in the minds of those most closely concerned to think that the market was resting on fairly solid ground. Besides the principal Stock Exchange, there is the so-called Curb Exchange, now a well-recognized and orderly market-place for a great number of securities not listed by the older chamber. Counting both of these, and some other centers of trading, the number of shares that changed hands in a single day approximated 25,000,000.

Who Are the Losers?

THE "FINANCIAL CHRONICLE" for November 2 estimates that the marking down of prices during two days alone aggregated between fifteen and eighteen billions of dollars on the securities actually dealt in. This same authority remarks that the collapse of stocks was advantageous to wealthy individuals seeking bargains. It adds, however, that "the bulk of the participants in the stock-market craze, which has now resulted so disastrously—and that means all parts of the population, and all races and all nations, to the farthest corners of the earth—have been simply left stranded, without even a remote chance of retrieving what they put so boldly at stake." One of the most painful phases of the situation was due to the false belief from day to day that the bottom had been reached. In trying to save something out of the wreck, people were throwing good money after bad. To the extent of uncounted millions of shares, speculators—one can hardly call them investors—had made only partial payment. They had bought on what is known as a "margin," through stock-brokers, who completed the purchase for their customers by borrowing from the banks on the security of the stocks themselves. The decline in prices was so rapid that in thousands of cases there was no time to call upon the customer to protect his nominal ownership by paying more money on account. The brokers sold the shares for what they would bring, because the banks were calling in the loans.

The Banks to the Rescue!

IN VERY MANY CASES, however, the customers were on hand to try to save their investments. Of these people, the *Chronicle* says: "In the effort to escape the impending disaster by providing additional margin, very many of those engaged in the speculation pledged house and home; and the women folks, who had been just as active participants as the men, have taken their trinkets, their family jewels, to the pawn-broker." Commenting further, this authority takes a gloomy view, and holds that in many cases family budgets must be pared down, with a retarding effect upon many lines of trade. It warns against "proceeding on the theory that the country and all its activities are to continue as before, and that no one will be any the worse off because of what has happened." The sum total of what are known as brokers' loans had, in the course of a few weeks, declined from a total of about seven billions of dollars to about five billions. If this rapid calling in of money loaned on stocks had been adopted as the ruling policy of the great banks of New

York City, the collapse would have been almost incomparably worse than it was. These banks increased their volume of loans, lowered margin requirements, and saved the situation. Many outside agencies, including so-called investment trusts, had loaned money on stocks in the boom times, but were now calling in their cash for their own purposes.

The Country Will Stand the Shock

IN SHORT, the stock collapse was bargain-time for those who were owing nothing, and who had actual money to invest. It was a bad time for those who were holding stocks on borrowed money, in the false belief that their fortunes would be made by a continued advance in prices. We are publishing an excellent statement of general business conditions, by Mr. Sisson, Vice-President of the Guaranty Trust Company. His perspective is broad, and his knowledge of affairs is not limited to the Stock Exchange or the banks. His views of the situation are much more hopeful than those that we have quoted from the *Financial Chronicle*. It will require several weeks to discover how extensively the stock-market losses of many people will be reflected in the Christmas trade of department stores, mail order houses, and other distributors of commodities to actual consumers. It is taken for granted that there will be some falling off in the demand for luxuries, although the automobile makers are not showing signs of distress. Unemployment seems not to be increasing and wages are maintained—this remark applying in general rather than to particular trades or localities.

A Natural Expansion

IT WOULD BE QUITE USELESS to say anything censorious about what has happened in this stock-market experience. We have proceeded very rapidly with the new methods of big business. Millions of shares of stock in expanded enterprises of all sorts have been offered to the

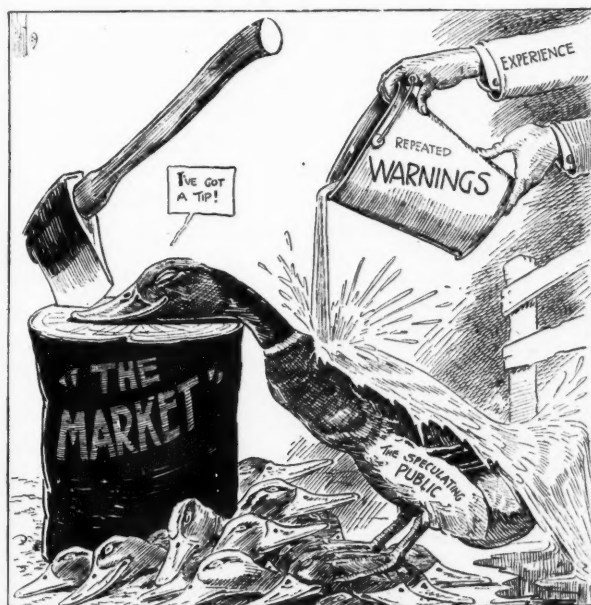


NEVER AGAIN—UNTIL NEXT TIME
By Darling, in the *Register*, Des Moines, Iowa

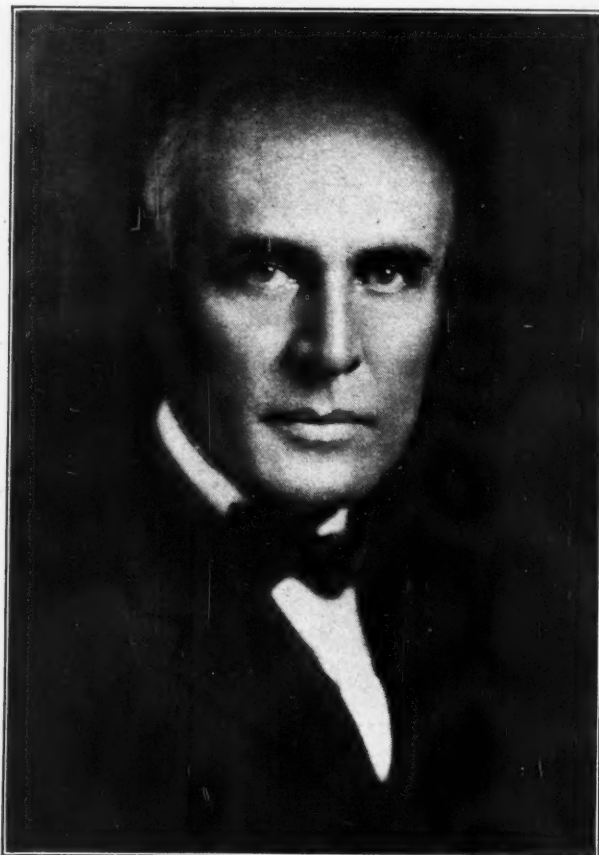
public. People who are new to investments of this kind have been making purchases of common stocks in the field of public utilities, chain stores, and all sorts of industrial and transportation enterprises. Instalment buying has accompanied the too rapid advance in security prices. Too much enthusiasm had boosted the prices of excellent stocks far beyond the levels justified by earning power or dividend payments. There is no remedy of a general sort, except that which comes as people learn their lessons by experience. It is well to remember that many standard stocks in the very worst moments of the panic, when people were rushing to sell at any price, were still going at figures much higher than the top levels of two or three years ago. So-called speculators who had put up as much as fifty per cent. in actual cash of the purchase price of their stock, could hardly be reproached as gamblers. It is impossible to draw a sharp line between speculators and actual investors who are buying on the instalment plan, because the one class blends with the other, while many people are now one and now the other, according to circumstances.

Uncle Sam's Part

THE ONLY REALLY CULPABLE speculator—the personage risking nothing and taking a gambling chance in all that happens—is known familiarly as “Uncle Sam.” Thousands of people who had an opportunity to sell their stock at a handsome profit, and who would have put their realized capital into more stable investments, failed to act because of the spectre of Uncle Sam standing by for his punitive rake-off. The gentlemen at Washington who revel in the pastures of Senatorial ethics have invented a very mischievous form of taxation. When the stock-market was unduly



JUST LIKE WATER OFF A DUCK'S BACK
From the *Dispatch*, Columbus, Ohio



MR. FRANCIS H. SISSON
Vice-President of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

exuberant, it would have been a wholesome thing if the actual offerings of stocks had been far more extensive, on the part of people who had bought them at far lower prices and had held them, perhaps for a long time, as investments. It is altogether desirable that such people should be encouraged at certain times to shift their investments from stocks to bonds, or *vice versa*. To treat gains in such transactions as "income," and to seize a considerable percentage for the Government treasury, is a confiscatory form of tax on capital, and is in no true sense a form of income tax. Uncle Sam's Treasury receipts last year were greatly swollen by the taxation of so-called capital gains. In the long run, his legitimate revenues from a true form of income tax would be decidedly increased, if investors were permitted to manage their capital without the psychological inhibition that results from the seizure by the Treasury of one-eighth of the nominal increase in the realized value of a given investment. No one will deny that some distinctions would have to be made, but the law could easily be amended for the better. It has so operated as to stimulate the wrong kind of trading and to retard the right kind.

Should the Senate Intervene?

IN A BRIEF SPEECH on November 8, at a gathering of the alumni of the Columbia University Law School, President Butler said that the people of the United States had developed a passion for regulation. "It is almost impossible," he is reported to

have said, "to divert the public attention from it. Stocks go up—the Senate wants to pass a law. Stocks go down—the Senate wants to pass another law. It would never occur to them to mind their own business and let stocks alone." Dr. Butler would be inclined to investigate the laws and law-makers first, and bother about the law-breakers afterwards. This is so true in its application to many current conditions that the thought is worth more than a speech. It could be developed into a book, that ought to be read by every intelligent citizen in the country. General Harbord gave many illustrative facts, some time ago, in his sharp denunciation of these meddlesome policies. It was literally true that United States Senators last month were fuming about the stock-market break, and thinking of it as something that they should at once assume to condemn and deal with. It was characteristic of their habits of thought that they imagined their duty as lying in the direction of regulating the Stock Exchange, and interfering with the process of buying and selling. Even Senator Glass of Virginia, who has been supposed to have a hard head and a sound mind, has been talking about stock-market trading as "gambling," and has demanded that, in some fashion or other, the Federal Reserve Board should go after the gamblers with a big stick.

Blocking Freedom of Markets

LET US ASK what is the basic truth about the United States Government and the recent phenomena of the stock market. If several outside and impartial students of these economic subjects—such a group as Mr. Layton of the *London Economist* might select from among European experts—should be invited to study our recent expansions and contractions of security prices, their report would doubtless shock the Senatorial mind, if indeed Senators could be induced to read it. Instead of more regulation by law, and more interference through punitive forms of taxation, such a commission would agree with Dr. Butler that further attempts at regulation should be abandoned. But we are inclined to think that the experts would go much further, and would suggest the repeal of some existing laws. They would find that foolish and ignorant policies of government now in force had played a part in bringing ruin upon thousands of honest American citizens. They would indicate blocks and dams of government creation. They would show how these blocks check the untrammelled exchanges that give health to the activities of market-places, whether for bonds and stocks, for wheat and cotton, or for garden truck.

How to Protect Investors

MR. SISSON, WHO ACTUALLY KNOWS people in their Western and Southern homes as well as in the East, describes in the article he contributes to our pages this month the method by which great numbers of new investors had been led to have a stake in the growing prosperity of the country. They were encouraged to become coöperative owners in the great businesses which, as workers or consumers, they were helping to develop. This process is praiseworthy. What investments to choose, of course, is something that

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the citizen must study and decide for himself, taking the best advice he can find. Meanwhile, he is clearly entitled to one form of protection by the Government, and perhaps only one. The Government should help to guard him against frauds, thieves, and crooks. The mails should not be used for the sale of fraudulent stocks, or for misrepresentation intended to cheat unwitting investors. In this, and in other ways, the Government has been too lax, rather than too severe. There has been too little zeal and vigor in exposing and punishing the scoundrels who prey upon widows, school-teachers, and ministers of the gospel—not to mention farmers, doctors, lawyers, and editors.

Mr. Mitchell's Sound Criticisms WHAT, THEN, would the foreign experts find to criticize in public policy? They might hint that people agreeing with Mr. Mitchell of the National

City Bank had been at fault in not having been more emphatic and persistent. They might declare that Mr. Mitchell was thoroughly right, several months ago, in mentioning the confiscatory capital tax as one of the chief obstacles to the freedom of market activities. The bulk of outstanding stock issues of well-established institutions like the New York Central and Pennsylvania Railroads, the United States Steel Corporation, the General Electric Company, and many others that could be named, is securely held by conservative investors. These people had not been buying at recent high prices; but they were reluctant to sell, although they knew that the prices were too high. In their other affairs, whatever their trades or callings might be, such persons were acting with good judgment in the face of current facts. Yet they were treating certain of their investments as if shares of stocks were family heirlooms. Prices had reached a point where wise investors, in a free market, should have changed from stocks to bonds, thereby doubling their actual income. They hesitated to act freely, because the heavy penalties demanded by Uncle Sam, in the exercise of arbitrary governmental power, had created a reluctant state of mind that stood in the way of prudent action.

Making a Scarcity Market

GLANCING AT the preceding paragraph, certain United States Senators may assume that we are writing in the interest of the plutocrats whose investments were bought years ago for cash, and in cruel disregard of the unfortunate new investors who were buying at inflated prices on the instalment plan. The truth is exactly the reverse. A free flow of securities would have kept the so-called "boom" within safe limits. Conservative investors would not have treated their stocks as the collector treats his precious books or pictures or early American furniture. The new investors would not have been exposed to the speculative fever which has run its course with such fatality. They would have had a chance to benefit by a slow but reasonable enhancement in the value of their investments. They would have been spared the loss and the distress resulting from panicky reaction in a time of general business prosperity. Our investigating experts, going to the bottom of things, would find not



MR. CHARLES E. MITCHELL
Chairman of the Board of the National City Bank of New York.

merely the restless and speculative temper of the American people as an underlying factor. They would find a not less significant factor in the rigid, non-speculative temper of conservative investors, who were holding back supply in the face of demand, thus creating the false appreciations of a "scarcity" market.

Praise-worthy Methods

THERE HAD ARISEN throughout the United States a widespread movement that reflected the earning power and the thrift of the great public. It was the spirit of this movement that sought to democratize big business. Wise employers were asking their employees to become partners, by investing in the business for which they were working. Far-sighted managers of distributive enterprises were seeking to have their customers buy shares of stock in their mail-order, chain-store, or other lines of business. The most far-seeing of motion-picture producers and theater-owners had been frankly inviting the patrons of his so-called "talking movies" to acquire shares of stock, believing that such investment would prove to be of mutual advantage. These tendencies were commendable in principle, and sound in method. Congress, however, has been out of sympathy with such trends of economic progress. It has long been a fountain of ignorance and an agency of obstruction, in its attitude towards these new developments. It has not encouraged the wide distribution of capital invested in the forward march of American industry and commerce, and has clung to obsolete theories.

Looking Back- ward

THE UNITED STATES SENATE seems to be living and moving in the prejudices of the last generation. It supports, and desires to strengthen, the absurdities of the Sherman Anti-Trust law. It sustains and encourages the Interstate Commerce Commission in its grandmotherly solicitude over a thousand trans-actions of the great railroad companies of the United States. The stock-market boom and the stock-market collapse are both traceable to the policies of the United States Government—as much, at least, as to anything else. The tax on capital gains, though applied principally to dam up the normal flow of securities, also on its face penalizes the industrious farmer who has made his estate valuable by a lifetime of sacrifice and toil, and in old age sells it to a successor. It amounts to confiscation in time of peace. It stimulates speculation by making good securities scarce. It promotes those wide fluctuations that injure the people in all sorts of ways. While moralizing against speculation, and fulminating against the volume of brokers' loans, the Senate insists upon a system of taxation that treats the actual stock gambler as a favored person, with whom Uncle Sam is a constant partner. The day-by-day trader, who "cleans up" once a week, sets aside Uncle Sam's share on Saturday, and starts afresh with his Uncle's blessing on Monday morning. In a year of rising values, Uncle Sam's profits as a gambling partner are large. He pats his pocket complacently, and boasts of his ability to reduce the principal of the war debt by a fancy sum out of surplus revenue. We believe that Senators are not consciously catering to the stock-market gamblers. But it might be well if Washington should cease talking just long enough to have the intelligence test applied to everybody who has taken the oath of office.

The Ordeal of Tariff Revision

THE COUNTRY HAS LEARNED that when once an established tariff system is exposed to criticism and possible revision at all points, great confusion may ensue. One looks back with some admiration at the discipline and restraint that was shown in the substitution of the Underwood tariff for that which bore the Payne-Aldrich label. This occurred in a special session at the opening of the Wilson Administration in 1913. Rates had been regarded as requiring change, with some revision downward, during the Roosevelt Administration; and the Republicans had promised to deal sincerely with this business, if the country should choose to give them a vote of confidence, and elect Mr. Taft as Mr. Roosevelt's designated successor in 1908. After his inauguration in March, 1909, President Taft, against some shrewd political advice, kept faith and called the special tariff session. The result was the Payne-Aldrich tariff, which may have been a good measure, but which the country regarded as revision upward rather than downward. A group of influential Western Senators had refused to vote for the measure on its final passage. They were called "Progressives," and they formed the nucleus of the movement that so developed as to split the Republican party, and bring the Democrats into power by virtue of the election of 1912. The politics of tariff revision

is the dread of the party in power, and the welcome opportunity of the strategists of the other party.

Mr. Hoover's Reasonable Program

IT WAS AGREED on all sides during the presidential campaign of 1928 that, whether Governor Smith were elected or Mr. Hoover, there would be a special session of Congress which would have to deal with pending bills relating to the farm situation and, incidentally, with the tariff. Both Republicans and Democrats had admitted that some tariff changes ought to be made, as related to a policy of agricultural relief. Up to a certain point, the proposed agricultural remedies of Mr. Hoover and Mr. Smith were enough alike so that the ordinary mind could not recognize any radical differences. Also, within certain limits there were tariff changes to be made that seemed to have support without regard to party lines. When Mr. Hoover called the special session, it may be said with safety that he was thinking in moderate terms, upon lines of supposed agreement. He had a right to feel that he was not mistaken, when finally both branches of Congress, on June 14, accepted the conference report on farm relief legislation, the House adopting it with virtual unanimity, and the Senate passing it by a vote of 74 to 8. President Hoover had asked Congress also to make certain limited tariff changes; and he had in mind a program that ought not to have been difficult to deal with. It was no time for a wide-open, general tariff revision. It might be said that no new rates were imperatively needed. A few, however, were desirable, because of certain marked changes that had come about in costs of production at home and abroad. President Hoover and the country had a right to believe that such a modest and reasonable program could be worked out and adopted, without the intrusion of violent partisanship and without too much of greedy insistence from interests demanding tariff favors.

The Now Forgotten Hawley Bill

ANTICIPATING THE CALL of a special session, the Ways and Means Committee of the House, under the chairmanship of Mr. Hawley of Oregon, had begun early to prepare a tariff measure. Hearings were pending through many weeks, and everybody who could claim to speak responsibly was encouraged to appear. Farm interests were not expected to apologize for telling the Hawley Committee what they wanted. The iron and steel people asked to have manganese put on the free list, and sought no increase in rates. The automobile interests, with their growing export business, favored reduction rather than increase of duties on imports of foreign cars. Cotton manufacturers were represented by technical experts who had studied needs and requirements. The new rayon business had claims to make. Perhaps the most formidable efforts before the Hawley Committee were those of the Western manufacturers of beet sugar, who demanded a higher duty rate. Opponents of their demand argued that it would operate to the disadvantage of our large trade with Cuba, while increasing the cost of sugar to every American family. The Hawley Committee was business-like and straightforward. Having invited American business interests to give facts and present

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arguments, it did not stigmatize their representatives as "lobbyists." When it presented its bill to the special session, it seemed in most respects to be a defensible measure, although it had probably gone too far in some of its changes, and had dealt with too many items. Unfortunately the Hawley bill as reported was considerably altered by numerous amendments offered from the floor, which were accepted by the House during the brief period of debate before final passage.

Also, the Smoot Bill of August

MEANWHILE SENATOR SMOOT and the Finance Committee had been acting independently, studying schedules, listening to experts, working at times behind closed doors, and at other times holding open hearings. Instead of submitting an independent Senate Bill, Mr. Smoot would have done better to have reported the Hawley Bill as a basis, at the same time offering such specific amendments to that bill as seemed preferable to the Finance Committee. The Senate, however, was not in a mood to assist in the carrying out of any program; so that Mr. Smoot could not have secured a majority for any kind of tariff bill. After completing the agricultural bill, the Senate had adjourned for a number of weeks in order to give the Committee time to prepare its report. Senators returned to Washington on August 19, to deal exclusively with the tariff question. It would be a waste of space to treat the spasmodic proceedings of twelve weeks as worthy of detailed or respectful consideration. Time has been wasted with silly personal issues, and very few individual Senators have shown themselves at their best. They have lacked coherence as a body, and have been unable to deal conclusively with any of the schedules. The administrative features of the bill have given them better opportunity for speech-making. Their sensitiveness about lobbyists has had the curious effect of making them appear before the country as more susceptible to such influences than they actually are. They have somehow failed to bring credit upon themselves, in their anxiety to expose others.



THE END OF THE TRAIL
By Macauley, in the Eagle, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Combining for Wreckage Purposes

IT WAS FULLY REALIZED by Senator Smoot and the Republican leaders, early in October, that a coalition had been formed between the Democrats and a group of Western Senators who are normally Republican but are actually independent. This coalition was proceeding to make one decision after another of a kind that rendered tariff revision impossible. One of these was the decision to annex to the tariff the so-called "debenture plan." The Senate had fastened this upon the agricultural bill, but had afterwards abandoned it when the House had refused to concur. There died in 1829, just a hundred years ago, a man named John Cleves Symmes, who believed that the earth was hollow and habitable on the inside. His views were considered in Congress, and it was proposed to send a naval expedition to the Arctic regions in order to enter the interior areas and annex them for the glory of the United States. The debenture plan, like the theory of Mr. Symmes, would appear to have been shaped in the dreams of some one mind. The arguments for the Symmes theory were ingenious. The Senate might entertain the country by having a set debate upon the question, "Resolved, That the contentions sustaining the Symmes theory are at least as worthy of credence as any that have been advanced upon behalf of the debenture plan." The affirmative would perhaps have an equal chance before an impartial jury.

Killing the "Elastic" System

MORE PLAUSIBLE ON ITS face has been the plan of the coalition to wreck the machinery intended to give us the benefit of elasticity in tariff rates when conditions arise that require change. The Tariff Commission had long been advocated as a device that might help to put tariff-making on a more scientific basis, and to get it out of the morass of party politics. In principle, the plan as adopted was that of a Tariff Com-



IF UNCLE SAM COULD ONLY PUT THAT ENERGY TO USE
By Berryman, in the Evening Star, Washington, D. C.

mission of upright and experienced men, chosen from both parties, who were capable of finding facts and compiling information that would be available for Congress. Also, the Commission was from time to time to recommend some particular change as fairly urgent, and the President was authorized to announce a new rate under prescribed conditions. The coalition has now decided that the President must not be allowed to exercise any such discretion. The Supreme Court had already found that this is not an unconstitutional delegation of power by Congress. But the Senate prefers to interpret the Constitution for itself.

*Mr. Borah
Has His
Preferences*

MR. BORAH IN PARTICULAR has championed the view that the Tariff Commission should report to Congress rather than to the President. No one has questioned the authority of Congress to act upon any tariff rate at any time. Mr. Borah says there are 21,000 items involved, and that it would take a Commission ten years or more to study them. He does not say how long it would take the Senate to debate them. The only efficient way to utilize the Tariff Commission, and to maintain the principle of elasticity, is to keep the existing authority in the President's hands while providing if possible for more expeditious action on the Commission's part. The country would have the benefit of the change, while the Senate was debating at its leisure whether or not it chose to disapprove. Speaker Longworth and the Republican leaders of the House always observe official courtesies in their allusions to the body at the other end of the Capitol. But

every one knew that if the coalition sent a tariff bill to the House, there would be no agreement upon the debenture plan, nor yet upon the proposal to eliminate the President from the working of the elastic tariff system. The House, in short, would disagree.

*Senator
Bingham
on the Carpet*

IN THE COURSE OF THE investigation of lobbies and lobbyists, the Senate Committee called a fellow-Senator to take his place on the carpet. Mr. Caraway and his associates found that Senator Hiram Bingham of Connecticut had employed a certain Charles L. Eyanson as a clerk. Each Senator is entitled to a certain number of assistants, known as clerks, at the public expense. Mr. Eyanson was shown to be an expert on the tariff, who was recommended to Mr. Bingham by the Connecticut Manufacturers Association. After much discussion on the floor of the Senate, during which Mr. Bingham defended himself with frank and straightforward statements, a resolution offered by Senator Norris of Nebraska was adopted by a vote of 54 to 22. The resolution held that "the action of the Senator from Connecticut, . . . while not the result of corrupt motives on the part of the Senator from Connecticut, is contrary to good morals and Senatorial ethics and tends to bring the Senate into dishonor and disrepute, and such conduct is hereby condemned."

*Motives
versus
Conduct*

THOSE WHO VOTED IN FAVOR of what was called a motion of censure were quite free in assuring the Senator that they were not reflecting upon his character, or intimating that he was actuated by improper motives. Those Senators on the other hand who voted against the resolution explained that they did not approve of what Mr. Bingham had done, but thought the punishment quite too severe for the offense. Mr. Bingham is a protectionist, and eager to help his constituents to obtain such tariff legislation as they deem necessary for the welfare of their industries and the maintenance of wages for their employees. The offense did not consist in consulting the expert, but solely in placing him upon the Government payroll as one of the Senator's clerks. It would seem to have been enough to have passed a resolution to the effect that no member of the Senate ought to employ anybody as a clerk who could give him particular help in doing what he wished to do in support of the tariff demands of his constituents. As the affair now stands, Mr. Bingham may consider himself the only Senator who—having been thoroughly investigated by this Lobby Committee—has come out with a clean bill of health so far as his intentions are concerned.

*A More
Aggressive
Worker*

MR. GRUNDY OF PENNSYLVANIA, unlike Mr. Eyanson, was not on the Senate payroll, and he gloried in the work he was doing at Washington in trying to hold the Republican party up to its high tariff standards. He bore the questioning of the lobby inquisitors not merely with equanimity, but with chortling satisfaction. If he was a wicked lobbyist, he liked the job and was unashamed. Really, the whole lobby investigation has been too futile to deserve any more



(c) Underwood & Underwood

SENATOR HIRAM BINGHAM OF CONNECTICUT
Explorer, professor, aviator, Colonel Bingham was elected Governor of Connecticut in 1924 and United States Senator in the following year. He has been conspicuous in the framing of tariff legislation as a member of the Finance Committee of the Senate.



THE SENATE COMMITTEE WHICH HAS BEEN INVESTIGATING THE ACTIVITIES OF LOBBYISTS

The chairman of the committee, Senator T. H. Caraway of Arkansas, sits at the head of the table, with Senator Arthur R. Robinson of Indiana at his right. On the far side of the table are Senators William E. Borah of Idaho, Thomas J. Walsh of Montana, and John J. Blaine of Wisconsin.

comment. The only people to be investigated, as we remarked last month, are the Senators themselves. Having laid hands on one of their colleagues, they gave him the stamp of approval by declaring him in effect uncorrupted and no corrupter of others. It is known that the city of Washington is the haunt of lobbyists of many sorts. If members of Congress cannot otherwise distinguish such people, they might be made to wear badges. Thus marked, the lobbyists should be harmless, unless members of Congress or other officials of the Government are themselves susceptible.

The Conviction of a Former Senator

POOR MR. FALL, for many years a prominent member of the Senate—and who was earnestly recommended by fellow-Senators to President-elect Harding for any post whatsoever in the Cabinet—has at last been found guilty by a jury, and sentenced by a judge. The crime of which he stands convicted is that of having taken bribes while Secretary of the Interior, in consideration of which he made over the Navy's oil land reservations, on favorable leases, to his obliging friends. The penalty prescribed by the Judge on November 1 was a year's imprisonment and a fine of \$100,000. Mr. Fall is in broken health, and the sentence will remain suspended so far as imprisonment is concerned. The Government recovered the oil lands several years ago, after the bringing of civil suits. In such cases the criminal suits always prove more difficult, because it is hard to obtain a jury composed of twelve men of like intelligence and moral standards. Mr. Fall has always held that his motives were patriotic, and that his acceptance of loans from old friends was an unfortunate coincidence. It must not be assumed that there is only one side to this affair. The leases were part of a policy that was urged by certain naval officers and officials. They thought they saw immediate danger in the offing, and believed that they were protecting America. Perhaps if Senators were now passing the whole matter in review, they would vote, by about two to one, that Mr. Fall's motives were good but that his conduct was reprehensible.

Tariff Revision Not in Sight

THERE SEEMED LITTLE PROSPECT that tariff legislation would result from the discord within the Senate, and the divergence between the two Houses. This would not matter greatly, but for the indirect harm that comes to many kinds of industry, as also to the forward-looking plans of importers and exporters, by reason of the uncertainties of the situation. It has been said, hundreds of times, that stability in conditions under which business is done is of itself the first and foremost in the list of desirable conditions. The first regular session of this Seventy-second Congress opens on Monday, December 2. As these comments are written, there seems no prospect whatever that the Senate will have adopted a tariff bill in the extra session. The Republican minority, with Mr. Smoot of Utah, Mr. Reed of Pennsylvania, and others supporting the Finance Committee's bill, early in November invited the coalition majority to present their own tariff bill and pass it without obstruction on the part of the Republicans. But the coalition had no bill to present, could never have drafted one, and had no point of agreement except that of opposing the Hoover Administration. For more than a hundred years the tariff has been made a political football. But perhaps at no time in the past has mere partisanship been so recklessly assertive as in the coalition tactics of the present Senate. Notice of adjournment until the regular session will have been the first act of the Senate since the special session began last April that will be hailed with genuine enthusiasm. The backdown on the debenture plan, which made the farm legislation possible, was without dignity in the circumstances. If the stock-market collapse should be followed by a considerable slackening of general business activity, it must be seen that the Senate's behavior in the matter of tariff legislation, creating needless suspense, will have been a factor in slowing up the wheels of industry and causing unemployment and loss of purchasing power. Meanwhile, it was understood that the special session would adjourn on Saturday, the 23d of November.

Virginia Elects a Governor

ELECTION DAY was November 5, with few contests that attracted national attention. Nearly all the states elect governors in even years; and the election of 1930 promises to be a titanic party contest. The entire membership of the House will then be chosen, and one-third of the members of the Senate. In most of the states governors and state tickets will also be elected. This year, the one conspicuous state contest has been in Virginia. In times past the selection of a Governor was fought out in the Democratic primaries. This year the successful candidate had to endure a second ordeal. Hon. John Garland Pollard had carried the primaries in the summer, over several competitors, and on November 5 he was elected by something like two to one over the candidate of the Republicans and anti-Smith Democrats. This candidate was Prof. William Moseley Brown of Washington and Lee University. Dr. Pollard is a professor of political science and jurisprudence at the College of William and Mary.

A Publicist of High Merit

THE GOVERNOR-ELECT has had experience in public life at Washington, is a man of high scholastic attainments, and a Virginian of the best type. His partisanship is not narrow, and his headship of the State of Virginia will be worthy of the best traditions of the Old Dominion. He succeeds Governor Byrd, whose record has been that of a man of energy, seeking to advance the economic and social interests of the state. The victory of the Hoover electors in Virginia in 1928 was due in part to a belief in the exceptional qualifications of Mr. Hoover, but in still greater part to disapproval on the part of conscientious Democrats of the actions and choices of the Convention at Houston, Texas. There was no reason to believe that these Democrats meant to desert their party. They were applying a corrective for their party's best good. Of the two first-class candidates for the governorship, it was to be expected that the regular Democrat would win. Incidentally, a tremendous effort was made by the National Democratic Committee to regain party prestige by a significant victory just across the Potomac, supported by Democrats in Congress.

Tammany Secure in its Stronghold

THE HOOVER VICTORY in Virginia and several other Southern States in 1928 was a direct protest against the outward spread of the influence and power of Tammany Hall. What Tammany had failed to accomplish in 1924 in the deadlocked convention at the Madison Square Garden, it achieved at Houston in 1928, by virtue of four years of persistent propaganda. Tammany is an institution organized for local purposes; and in many respects it is beneficial to the great community of New York, while looking after the interests of its own members. Although it failed, in the presidential election, to carry the State of New York for its favorite son—who had proved invincible in local and state campaigns—it has lost nothing of its strength within its own natural jurisdiction. The municipal election of November 5 resulted in a sweeping Tammany victory. Mayor Walker received some-

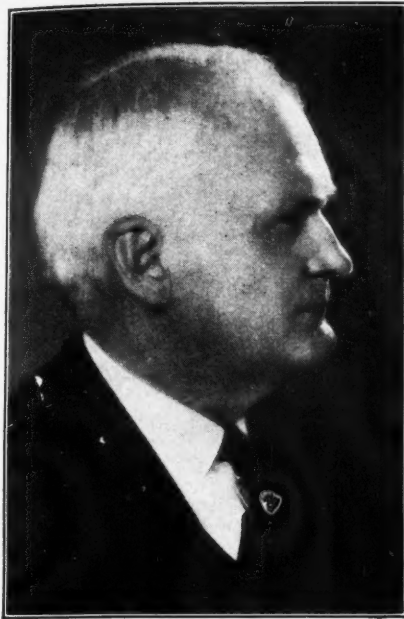
what less than 900,000 votes, while his chief opponent, the Republican candidate Congressman LaGuardia, received less than 400,000. Voters who did not wish to support Mr. LaGuardia, and who were opposed to Tammany, expressed a preference for the Socialist candidate, Norman Thomas, who received a total of about 175,000.

New York and Its Mayor

THE AFFAIRS of the municipal corporation demand some continuity of attention. A highly organized movement, constructive in its policies and its personnel, might take over the affairs of New York City with advantageous results. But a mere protest against the Tammany control of police, schools, streets, parks, public improvements and the whole budgetary process of revenue-raising and expenditure, is not enough to carry conviction to the man in the street or the woman in the tenement house. Congressman LaGuardia launched fiery attacks, but did not make the community feel that he represented a permanent, solid and constructive order of municipal betterment. With the present kind of charter, Tammany is likely to keep control for a long time. Compared with the early-rising, hard-hitting LaGuardia, Mr. Walker seems rather a languid, indoors personality, too light-hearted to be offensive, but never classed with what one calls the "solid-citizen" or burgomaster type. Mr. Walker is a graceful speaker, has learned much about the city by experience, and unquestionably means to make his second term count for good government and for the welfare of the vast cosmopolitan population of New York City. There are many who think that Governor Smith—who ranks decidedly with the solid citizens of the town, although a Sachem of Tammany and a favorite of the multitude—should have taken upon his shoulders the job of being Mayor for the next four years. The job is big enough for any man in the United States. In genuine possibilities for usefulness, it ranks, perhaps, next to the Presidency.

The President's Armistice Speech

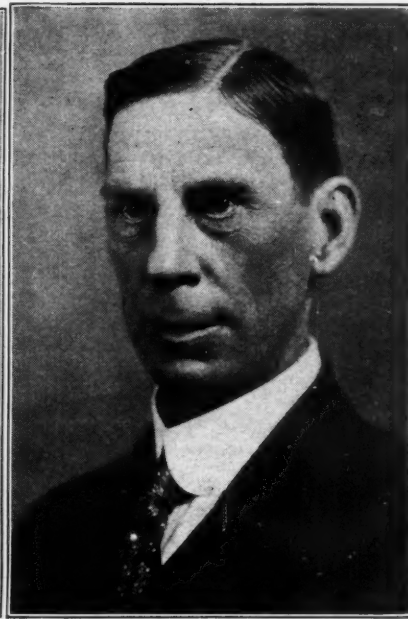
ARMISTICE DAY has come and gone, and we have entered upon the twelfth year since the end of the greatest and most destructive of wars. At a meeting of the American Legion at Washington, President Hoover spoke on Monday evening, November 11. He expressed full confidence in the success of the London Conference on naval limitation that will meet in January. He said that we will go as far as others in naval reduction, and they cannot go too far for us. He holds firmly to the view that we can reduce warships only by agreement. He believes in adequate preparedness for defense. He will not tolerate the starvation of women and children through the wartime blockade of food-carrying ships. He would place food supplies on the same footing as hospital ships. He showed that sound principles of maritime international law, as regards these questions of contraband and blockade, would help to keep down navies. The speech was so impressive as to have gained the attention of governments and newspapers all over the world. Perhaps Mr. Hoover never before had so completely laid reticence aside in order to tell what he



HON. JOHN GARLAND POLLARD
Elected Governor of Virginia on November 5,
against his Republican opponent.



HON. JAMES R. GARFIELD
Who heads a commission to consider turning
over certain federal lands to the states.



HON. RAY LYMAN WILBUR
Secretary of the Interior, who writes in this
issue on the future of our public lands.

himself thought and felt about the things that most deeply concern all nations. He said that there are now almost 30,000,000 men under arms, which is about 10,000,000 more than before the war. There has been some decrease in the total of warships. This has been more than made up by military and naval aviation and other devices. He holds that peace is a thing to be worked for. There will always be some tendency to friction between nations, but he believes that disputes can be settled by legal and civilized methods. He aims to inspire confidence in the good will and friendliness of the United States. We are publishing an article on present-day armies; their respective sizes, and the garbs in which they present themselves, after the practical experience of the Great War. These armies will not be abandoned, but their numbers and their cost can be greatly reduced.

Europe, and the French Cabinet

MR. SIMONDS IN THIS NUMBER gives us a noteworthy review of the fundamental conditions of European politics. The fall of Briand's ministry in France and the death of Stresemann in Germany have marked the reassertion of nationalism in both countries. The victory of Snowden at the Hague Conference, when analyzed by so searching a critic as Mr. Simonds, seems to have been disturbing of harmony beyond its pecuniary value to Great Britain. He finds Snowden's success at odds with MacDonald's efforts for European reconciliation. With full acknowledgment of the value of the Hoover initiative in restoring good relations between Washington and London, Mr. Simonds fears that MacDonald's excellent American policy may appear in sharp contrast with a less successful French and Italian policy. The reader will be rewarded by studying Mr. Simonds' careful review of recent ministerial changes in France, resulting in the establishment of the new Tardieu government.

Dr. Wilbur on the Public Lands

THE COUNTRY HAS NOT BEEN slow to discover that in placing a long-time personal friend, Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur of California, in the position of Secretary of the Interior, President Hoover was thinking of the public good more than of his own pleasure in having a former associate in his official family. With varied intellectual qualifications, and with rare endowments of energy, Dr. Wilbur is a trained expert in several fields, besides being an administrator. Our readers are especially invited to consider a suggestive contribution made by Secretary Wilbur to our present number on the future of the public lands. We have reached a point, in the opinion of President Hoover and the Secretary of the Interior, when the whole subject of the further management of the public lands may well be studied, in order to find out whether some radical changes of policy ought not to be made. The President has done wisely in placing at the head of the national commission, to conduct this inquiry, the distinguished publicist, James R. Garfield of Ohio, who was Secretary of the Interior under President Roosevelt, and who has always been regarded as a leading authority upon public land questions and every phase of what is known as "conservation." In some respects, as Dr. Wilbur shows, Uncle Sam's management of the far Western lands is that of an absentee landlord. The Western States are old enough and mature enough, it might be supposed, to take over some of the areas within their borders that are now under the jurisdiction of Congress and the Federal Administration. A comprehensive policy cannot be shaped or adopted in haste. It was wise to create a commission, and to select for it men whose records entitle them to public confidence. Among many things to be studied are questions of forest reserves, mineral deposits, water power, dams and irrigation works, and our vast scenic parks and pleasure grounds.

A Record of Current Events

FROM OCTOBER 16 TO NOVEMBER 11, 1929

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

October 16.—The Senate confirms President Hoover's eight appointments to the Federal Farm Board.

Senator Sheppard of Texas asks Attorney General Mitchell for a ruling on the guilt of a liquor purchaser under the Volstead Act.

October 19.—The Senate adopts the Norris farm export debenture amendment to the tariff bill.

October 21.—The Senate rejects overwhelmingly a motion to limit tariff revision to the duties on farm products.

October 23.—The Senate subcommittee investigating federal patronage in the South finds Federal District Attorney Meyer of Charleston, South Carolina, unfit to occupy his office.

November 4.—The Senate adopts the Norris resolution censuring Senator Bingham's employment of a manufacturers' agent as clerk of the Senate Finance Committee.

November 9.—Conservative Republican Senators consider a move to oust Senator George H. Moses as chairman of the Republican Senate Campaign Committee and to unseat him as president pro tempore of the Senate, because of his reference to insurgent Republican Senators as "sons of the wild jackass."

Senator Smoot proposes a Senate recess until November 20 to give the coalition of Democrats and Insurgent Republicans time to rewrite the tariff bill; the proposal is rejected by Senators Borah, Insurgent, and Simmons and Walsh (of Montana), Democrats, on the ground that responsibility for the tariff bill rests with Administration Senators.

November 11.—Senate leaders predict adjournment of the special session in the last week of November.

The House agrees to continue meeting every third day until November 21, and to transact no further business unless the Senate acts on the tariff bill.

AMERICAN POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

October 17.—President Hoover appoints James R. Garfield chairman of the President's Commission on the Conservation and Management of the Public Domains, and sends to the Senate the nomination of Richard J. Hopkins as Federal Judge in the Kansas district.

October 18.—It is announced that Secretary Stimson will head the American delegation to the naval disarmament conference in January.

October 21.—Secretary Stimson announces that David A. Reed of Pennsylvania, Republican, and Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, Democrat, will be the Senate representatives on the American delegation to the London naval disarmament conference in January.

President Hoover, in a letter to the secretary of the Republican State Committee of Florida, rejects the patronage system in favor of merit as the basis of his appointments to political office.

October 23.—President Hoover

outlines a five-year plan for inland-waterway development.

October 25.—President Hoover nominates Charles C. Hart as Minister to Persia.

October 31.—President Hoover appeals to the Senate to pass the tariff bill within the next two weeks and points out the desirability of a flexible clause.

November 1.—President Hoover appoints G. Aaron Youngquist of Minnesota Assistant Attorney General in charge of prohibition, to succeed Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt.

November 2.—Secretary of State Stimson announces the resignation of John Van A. MacMurray, Minister to China, to accept a post at Johns Hopkins.

November 5.—Governor Cooper appoints Roscoe C. McCulloch as United States Senator from Ohio, succeeding the late Theodore E. Burton.

Tammany Hall candidates win in New York City election: Dr. John Garland Pollard, Democratic candidate, is elected Governor of Virginia over Dr. William Mosely Brown, anti-Smith Democrat and Republican candidate.

November 11.—President Hoover, speaking at an Armistice anniversary celebration, urges that merchant ships carrying food supplies be immune from interference by belligerent warships; he announces that this proposal will not come before the five-power naval conference, nor will the question of the rights of neutral merchant ships in wartime.

Assistant Secretary of Commerce Clarence M. Young announces the appointment of Gilbert G. Budwig and Harry H. Blee as heads of the licensing and inspecting service and the aeronautic development service, respectively, in the aeronautics branch of the Department.

FOREIGN POLITICS AND GOVERNMENTS

October 18.—The Belgian Cabinet is enlarged by the creation of three new departments.

President von Hindenburg condemns German Nationalist referendum proposal of penal servitude for officials who pledge reparations payments under the Young Plan.

The Judicial Committee of the British Privy Council decides, in a case appealed from the Canadian Supreme Court, that women are eligible to sit in the Senate.

October 20.—It becomes known that Tadzhikistan, an autonomous republic within the Soviet Union, is to become a federal state within the Union.

October 22.—General Pedro V. Triana registers as the Communist nominee for the Mexican presidency, Pascual Ortiz Rubio as candidate of the Grand Revolutionary party, and José Vasconcelos as candidate of the Anti-Reelection party.

Briand's eleventh Cabinet resigns, following a defeat by eleven votes in the French Chamber.

October 24.—The new Labor Ministry is announced in Australia; James Henry Scullin is Prime Minister.

October 29.—The British Parliament resumes its sessions after a three-month recess.



GENERAL AND MRS. DAWES RETURN HOME
The United States Ambassador to England, Charles G. Dawes, with Mrs. Dawes, aboard the *Ile de France* on their recent arrival at New York.

Severe fighting between the Chinese Nationalists and the Kuominchun forces breaks out in the Yangtse valley; Rear Admiral McVay requests the moving of United States destroyers from Manila to Shanghai.

October 31.—Lord Irwin, Viceroy in India, announces that the British Government considers attainment of dominion status as the natural issue of India's constitutional progress.

November 2.—Official estimates show that slightly more than the required 10 per cent. of the German electorate registered as being in favor of rejecting the Young Plan and the war-guilt acknowledgment in the Treaty of Versailles.

After both Edouard Daladier and Etienne Clementel had failed to form a Cabinet, André Tardieu succeeds; many of the preceding Cabinet, including Foreign Minister Briand, retain their portfolios.

November 3.—The Kuominchun rebels win a decisive victory over the Chinese Nationalists.

November 5.—The British House of Commons approves the Labor Government's plan for the immediate resumption of diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia.

November 6.—Tokio police arrest 825 Communists.

November 11.—Dr. Julius Curtius, acting Foreign Minister of Germany since Dr. Stresemann's death, receives permanent appointment to that office.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

October 20.—President Guggiari of Paraguay promulgates the boundary treaty with Brazil, ratified by the Paraguayan Chamber of Deputies after two years.

October 22.—The International Water Commission, reconvening in Washington after its August sessions in Mexico, takes up a plan for the equitable division of the waters of the Rio Grande and the Tia Juana.

October 28.—The committee on Hungarian reparations reaches a deadlock, since the Little Entente demands that Hungary pay more under the Young Plan than previously.

November 1.—The League of Nations Economic Committee finishes its draft convention for a European tariff truce.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH

October 17.—The Ohio Valley's celebration of the completion of the thousand-mile deep waterway from Pittsburgh to the Mississippi begins at Pittsburgh.

The German seaplane, *DO-X* flies for nearly an hour with 169 persons, the greatest number ever carried on any aircraft.

A North Carolina jury finds all seven defendants guilty of second-degree murder in a battle between trade union guards and the police last June.

Thomas A. Edison reenacts the discovery of his incandescent lamp of fifty years ago as President Hoover, Owen D. Young, and other notables praise his work.

October 23.—The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching makes public a report which indicates that one in seven collegiate athletes is subsidized.

October 24.—The New York stock market suffers the worst crash since the War, the beginning of a decline destined to continue for weeks.

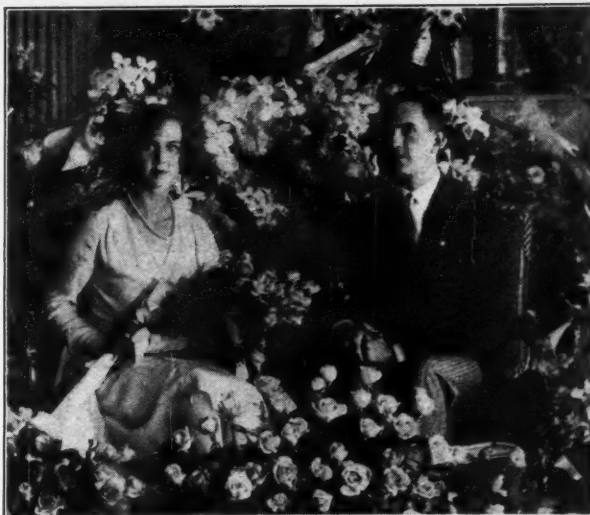
Prince Humbert, heir to the Italian throne, in Brussels for the official announcement of his engagement to Princess Marie José, escapes a bullet fired by an Italian socialist.

October 25.—A jury finds Albert B. Fall guilty of accepting, when Secretary of the Interior, a bribe in the oil case.

October 27.—Eight hundred Arabs, representing Palestine, Transjordan, Syria, Iraq, and Egypt, meet in Jerusalem and declare that Palestine cannot have peace until the Balfour declaration is abolished.

October 28.—The third biennial conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations opens, with Chinese attacks against Japan and a reminder of Japan's resentment over the exclusion of Japanese immigrants by the United States.

October 31.—The Nobel Prize for medicine is divided between Prof. Christian Eijkman of Holland and Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins of England, for their individual discoveries connected with vitamins.



A NEW ROYAL MATCH IS ANNOUNCED

When Prince Humbert, heir to the Italian throne, came to Brussels on October 24 for the official announcement of his engagement to Princess Maria José, he barely escaped the bullet of a would-be assassin, an Italian Socialist.

November 10.—A new record for group parachute jumping is set as sixteen persons leap from a single plane at 2000 feet at Roosevelt Field, Long Island.

November 11.—The Ambassador Bridge between the United States and Canada, the largest suspension span in the world, is dedicated at Detroit.

OBITUARY

October 20.—James Brainerd Taylor, educator, 83. . . . Dr. José Battle y Oroneq, several times President of Uruguay.

October 21.—Vassili Radoslavoff, former Bulgarian Premier, 75.

October 22.—Sir Valentine Chirol, British authority on Near and Middle Eastern affairs, 77. . . . Thomas Hastings, architect, 69.

October 23.—Prof. Thomas Frederick Tout, British authority on medieval history, 74.

October 24.—Moorfield Storey, former President of the American Bar Association, 85.

October 25.—Rev. Dr. George A. Gordon, minister and author, 76.

October 28.—Prince Bernhardt von Bülow, statesman and diplomat of the German Empire, 80. . . . Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, 77.

October 29.—Sidney Ballou, former justice of the Hawaii Supreme Court and compiler of the territory's laws, 59. . . . The Rev. John Roach Straton, New York clergyman and Fundamentalist leader, 54.

October 30.—Judge Edwin B. Parker, umpire of the German-American Mixed Claims Commission, 61.

October 31.—Dr. Antonio José Almeida, former President of Portugal, 63. . . . Charles H. Wacker, former chairman of the Chicago Plan Commission, 73.

November 1.—José Relvas, former Prime Minister of Portugal, 72. . . . Ralph W. Pope, electrical engineer, 85. . . . Warren Gard, former Congressman from Ohio, 56.

November 2.—William G. Lee, labor leader, 69. . . . George A. Hannauer, railroad official, 56.

November 3.—Katsunosuke Inouye, Japanese diplomat, 68.

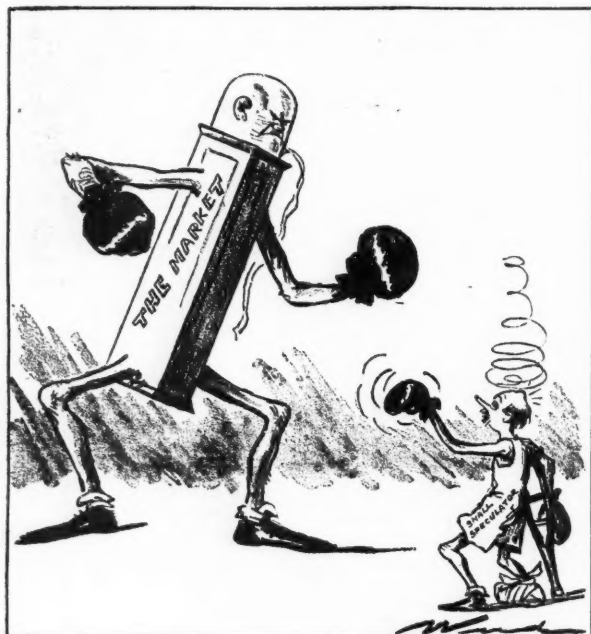
November 4.—Maurice Herbet, French diplomat, 57.

November 5.—Professor Karl von den Steinen, German explorer and geographer, 74. . . . André Lefevre, French statesman, 60. . . . Prince Max von Baden, former German Chancellor. . . . Dr. Edwin N. Libby, diagnostician, 61.

November 11.—Rupert Clement George, Lord Carrington, British soldier and politician, 77. . . . James H. Robb, Canadian statesman, 70. . . . Wesley Bradfield, archaeologist, 53.

Current History in Cartoons

Selected from Publications All Over the World



A GLUTTON FOR PUNISHMENT

The plight of small speculators caught in the market depression.
By Weed, in the *Evening World* © (New York)



CENSURING SENATOR BINGHAM

Mrs. Senate: "This hurts you a lot worse than it does me."
By Evans, in the *Dispatch* (Columbus, Ohio)



MOST EMBARRASSING

Athletic standards of many leading colleges have been condemned by the Carnegie Foundation, following an investigation.
By Hanny, in the *Inquirer* © (Philadelphia)



TWO HEARTS THAT BEAT AS ONE

Commemorating the overwhelming Democratic victory at the New York City polls on November 5.
By Chapin, in the *Public Ledger* (Philadelphia)



BRITAIN'S LABOR PREMIER
Half Conservative, after all.
From *Izvestia* (Moscow)



THE NEXT ITEM ON THE PROGRAM
Mr. Benn, Labor Secretary for India, brings up the question of a Dominion status for that country.
From the *Evening Standard* (London)



AN INDIGNATION MEETING
Shade of Julius Caesar: "Wonderful reception Ramsay Macdonald got in America, Nap!"
Napoleon: "Yes—extraordinary the enthusiasm people have for peace nowadays!"
From the *Daily Record* (Glasgow, Scotland)



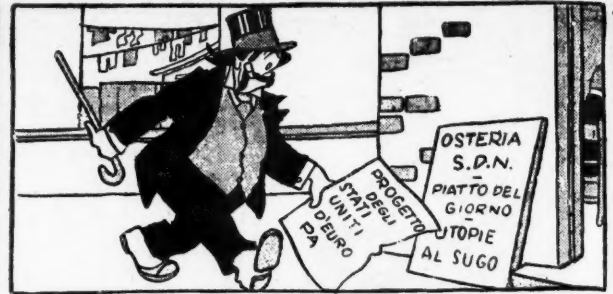
PROBLEM: HOW TO GET HONEY?
The Russian bear finds the Manchurian bees poignantly troublesome.
From the *North China Herald* (Shanghai)



INTERNATIONAL GENEROSITY
Britannia to Italy: "Accept this pretty creature with my compliments." (Lord Rothemere suggests that Italy accept Eng. and's mandate in Palestine.)
From *Il '420'* (Florence, Italy)



PEACE ON THE SINO-RUSSIAN FRONTIER
Chinese Corpse to his Russian companion (since international diplomacy says war has not been officially declared): "We can't be dead—there is no war! Then we are only dead provisionally."
From *Il '420'* (Florence, Italy)



AN ITALIAN CARTOONIST PARODIES OUR AMERICAN COMIC STRIP CELEBRITIES, JIGGS AND MAGGIE. Madame France (Maggie) tells Premier Briand (Jiggs) of her many troubles and vexations. He sallies forth confidently to arrange a United States of Europe (a flimsy house of cards). Uncle Sam, John Bull, and the Italian Fascist, his boon companions, watch the new stunt with great amusement—the first two of these gentry very effectively spoiling the act. Coming home unsuccessful, our hero meets with Jiggs' usual sad fate.

From *Il Trazaso* (Rome)



NO MORE WARS!

Mars, literally armed to the teeth, exclaims as he sets off the cannon: "I must fire my gun quickly now that The Hague Conference is over!"

From *Campana de Gracia* (Barcelona, Spain)



ANOTHER CHANGE

The kingdom of Afghanistan has lately undergone a series of rapid revolutions and new Ameers. Nadir Khan is a recent occupant of the throne.

From the *Sunday Dispatch* (London)



END OF THE ENTENTE CORDIALE

MacDonald kicks out the offending dog to the evident sorrow of La Belle France.
From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin)



ANOTHER LITTLE MATTER!

John Bull: "I'm delighted to meet you on this matter of smaller navies. Now what about calling off this dog of yours?"
From the *Bulletin* (Glasgow, Scotland)



BRITISH AND GERMAN SOCIALISM

The British worker (the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Snowden) gains financial advantages at the Hague Conference while his German brother prates of ideals.
From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin)



LEADING LIGHTS OF 1929

Statue of Liberty: "We Americans celebrate the 50th year of artificial light."
Spirit of Fascism: "We Italians celebrate the 7th year of natural light."
From *Il Travaso* (Rome, Italy)

By FRANCIS H. SISSON
Vice-President Guaranty Trust Company
of New York

Prosperity After

*Before the War a crash in New York
nation's business. Does the recent
forecast bad times*

THE STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS in the stock market in late October and early November illustrate in uncommonly vivid fashion one of the conditions that usually arise in a period of business prosperity, and threaten to bring the period to a close. For several years conservative business leaders have been warning us against excessive speculative enthusiasm, a danger particularly acute at a time when heavy stocks of surplus gold furnish a constant temptation to inflation, and when large numbers of people without extensive financial experience have been suddenly lifted into a position of affluence. Despite these warnings, we have seen the speculative movement grow and thrive until it constituted the most immediately disquieting factor in our whole economic situation.

The recent reactions in stock prices marked the culmination of a period of acute weakness that began in the latter part of September. The movement gradually gained momentum until, on October 23 and 24, was witnessed the most drastic contraction of values in the financial history of the country up to that time. On the latter date the volume of transactions on the New York Stock Exchange reached a total of nearly 12,900,000 shares, exceeding by more than one-half the previous record for a day's trading.

The disorderly decline of prices, however, was checked to some extent by organized support in the later hours. But a secondary and more general reaction began on October 28. The following day the volume of trading reached the staggering record of 16,400,000 shares. The entire country seemed to be selling securities. Prices of practically all stocks were carried to new lows for the year, and in many instances low levels for all time.

But violent as these movements were, the recession in stock prices was not so directly related to changes in the general business outlook as might be supposed. As a matter of fact the security markets for some time have moved almost independently of trade developments. In long run, of course, prices of

stocks and bonds are necessarily related to the prospects of the concerns they represent; and, in so far as other factors have carried values out of proportion to their intrinsic worth, the recent movement must be regarded as a readjustment toward normal levels. But to suppose that the selling wave of the last few weeks was due to adverse developments of corresponding importance in the general business situation would be a fundamental error.

A number of factors combined to produce the unprecedented appreciation in stock prices that brought about the corrective action of the market in recent weeks. One, of course, was the truly fine progress of the nation's leading business concerns, which fully justified a strong upward trend in stock values. But this normal movement was immensely exaggerated by the changed character of the investing public.

To borrow a popular phrase of the day, it may be said that the American people have become investment-minded, partly as a result of the wide buying of Government securities during the War and partly by reason of the diffusion of income in the last decade, which enabled vast numbers of people to enter the investment field. Security dealers were quick to take advantage of this change by establishing offices in cities and towns throughout the country. These offices, in turn, attracted thousands of inexperienced persons into the ranks of stock-market speculators, where neither their financial knowledge nor their financial strength entitled them to be.



By Darling, in the Herald Tribune © (New York)

GOING RIGHT ON WITH THE FALL PLOWING

Has the Business Boom Collapsed?

the Market Decline

stock prices often meant a crash in the amazing drop in Wall Street prices in 1930?

Thus the public that has, to a considerable extent, determined the course of the stock market in the last few years is a public uninformed as to intelligent procedure in buying securities. It was easily subjected to psychological reactions of an exaggerated sort, buying and selling *en masse* without any clear understanding of the reasons for doing so. Although there has always been an element of mob psychology influencing the actions of the investing public, this element has been increased manifold by the changes that have come about in recent years.

IT IS FAIR to presume that this new class of investor will have to be reckoned with in the future. Whatever irregularities and disorders are suffered in consequence must be counted as part of the price of economic progress. There is, of course, a likelihood of improvement in this respect with a gradual education of the investing public in business conditions and in market behavior.

The small investor is, then, to a large extent the victim of his own imagination. His attitude toward the market seems to have been based on the view that there was no limit to the process of increasing corporate earnings, reinvesting the profits, and thus still further increasing earnings. It was indeed a magic circle. But the country's business concerns obviously cannot go on indefinitely fulfilling the demands of the public imagination. Plowing back earnings is an accepted and perfectly sound policy within limits, but

business expansion must be kept in proportion to the market for consumers' goods.

When the realization finally came that prices of many securities were out of all proportion to present any prospective earning power, the reaction was similarly exaggerated. Not only did the fear of loss impel a rush of liquidation, but the disorder was increased by the fact that innumerable small speculators, unable to supplement their impaired margins, were precipitated into the market as sellers against their own will. Just as the efforts of the public to make the most of the rising prices result in a buying wave that pushes values too high, so the fear of loss forces a reaction that inevitably depresses the prices of stocks below their true worth.

New hope arose as a result of the attitude that was immediately assumed by leading bankers and business men after the break in prices. Six of the largest New York banks immediately agreed to throw their resources into the market, not to control or support prices, but rather in an effort to stem the tide of liquidation by supplying bids for stocks which temporarily were virtually without a market. This policy was based on the openly avowed belief of bankers that the market reaction was due to technical, not fundamental, causes—that is, that the forces which brought it about were generated in the market itself and were not the results of adverse developments in general business conditions.

At the same time, leading business men in various parts of the country issued statements expressing their belief in the fundamental soundness of the business situation, and in many cases adding that they had taken advantage of the decline in prices to buy sound stocks for investment. John D. Rockefeller, Sr., broke a silence of nearly twenty years to state his belief that "fundamental conditions of the country are sound and that there is nothing in the business situation to warrant the destruction of values that has taken place on the exchanges during the past week."



By Hanny, in the Inquirer © (Philadelphia)

IT'LL TAKE MORE THAN THAT TO BLOW HIS OFF

Partly as a result of these efforts and partly as a natural reaction from the panicky conditions, the market rallied strongly for two days before it was closed to enable the forces of Wall Street institutions to catch up with their work and take a much-needed rest. This quick restoration of confidence furnished striking and convincing evidence of the soundness of fundamental conditions, the tremendous reserve buying power that exists, and the ability of the country's business and financial leadership to mobilize credit and purchasing power to stabilize the financial situation.

The continuing prosperity of the country was further emphasized by the declaration of regular and extra dividends by a number of large industrial corporations and by publication of an extremely favorable earnings report by the world's largest producer of iron and steel. These developments brought before the public, as perhaps nothing else could, the fact that security values rest ultimately upon sound earning power and that, beneath the vicissitudes of the market, the industrial life of the nation continues to enjoy the prosperous conditions that have characterized it in recent years.

THE QUESTION naturally arises as to what effect the market break will have on business. Here again an exaggerated reaction is usually witnessed. Both by curtailing purchasing power and by impairing the confidence of consumers and business men alike, a severe reaction in stock prices has an unfavorable influence on general trade. This influence acts first on the market for luxuries; then, if the effects are sufficiently marked, business in other commodities is also restricted.

It is to be expected, therefore, that industrial and commercial activity will be affected to some extent by the decline in stock prices and that the effect will be more pronounced than is warranted. But the experience of recent years justifies the hope that any recession resulting from the action of the stock market will not be violent or of long duration.

Whatever temporary business reaction may be witnessed, the essential factors underlying our prosperity remain. These factors cannot be expressed solely, or even mainly, in terms of industrial output or trade volumes. The most significant of them all is one that we have no means of measuring statistically. Nevertheless, it is clearly indicated in numerous ways. It is that the income of the people of the United States not only is larger in the aggregate than ever before, but is more widely distributed.

In times of business expansion, the earnings of industrial and commercial enterprises almost invariably increase with the rising output, growing trade volume, and advancing prices. But the earnings of industrial workers often lag behind, so that the increase in wages sometimes actually fails to keep pace with the advance in the prices of the commodities they have to buy. The result is that the productive capacity of industry increases faster than the consumption on which all industrial activity must ultimately rest. When such a situation arises, either a part of the factory capacity must lie idle or the output must be marketed at a sacrifice. Either course spells difficulty for business.

In recent years, no such development has occurred. The deflation of commodity prices in 1920 and 1921 was accompanied by no corresponding decline in wage levels; and since that time wages have continued to increase slowly, while prices have remained stable. During the last two or three years, with the level of wages higher relatively to the cost of living than at any other time in our history, the purchasing power of the masses of the people has reached a new peak.

This is what has made possible the sustained activity of the automobile industry; the years of record-breaking building construction, particularly in the erection of residential buildings; the phenomenal growth of the radio and motion-picture industries; and, indirectly, the enormous volume of manufacture and trade in the basic commodities. It has not only permitted an unprecedented volume of business by providing a large and uninterrupted market for consumers' goods, but has resulted in a rapid increase in the wealth of the country through saving and investment by people of the so-called working classes. Witness the growth of savings-bank deposits, the expansion of building and loan associations, the increase in life insurance, the volume of new corporate securities issued, and the success of the customer-ownership and employee-ownership movements in public utilities and in industrial enterprises. The industrial workers and the rank and file of consumers of the industrial output are gradually becoming in a larger way the owners of the industries; and this is bringing about a closer identity of interests between economic groups, thus providing the soundest possible basis for industrial coöperation and harmony.

WE ARE OFTEN REMINDED of the wonderful development of our industrial system, the use of machinery and large-scale methods that has enabled us to outstrip the rest of the world in productive efficiency. There can be no doubt as to the truth of this view; yet we must look deeper if we would find the fundamental cause of our strong position. Our prosperity is originally and primarily due to the fact that we live in a country of almost limitless resources, which are at the disposal of a comparatively sparse population.

How much further our natural advantages will permit us to go in providing an increasing number of people with the necessities and comforts of life, no one can tell. It has been estimated that this country can support 500,000,000 people, and a comparison with the experience of other nations suggests that an even greater population than this could live within our borders under conditions far more favorable than have been enjoyed by the people of these other countries in the past. The population of the United States at present is about 40 to the square mile, as against nearly 200 in France, almost 400 in Germany, and 700 in England. If the density of population here were equal to that of France, the United States would contain more than 550,000,000 persons; if it were equal to that of Germany, the population would be more than 1,150,000,000; and if equal to that of England, would exceed 2,100,000,000 and surpass by about 40 per cent. the present estimated population of the world.

These figures give a striking, if indefinite, view of the possibilities for industrial development and population growth in the United States. Although in some respects this country may be regarded as the most highly developed industrially in the world, in comparison with its potentialities it is still in the early stages of its growth.

The United States is the world's greatest storehouse of natural wealth. It contains an area of 3,000,000 square miles, a large proportion of which consists of land of a high degree of fertility. Including Alaska, it contains a coal reserve estimated at 3,500,000,000,000 tons, as against one-seventh as much in the whole of Europe, including European Russia. Its water-power resources, as yet in an early stage of their development, already provide, together with coal and oil, for a utilization of electric power almost equal to that of all the rest of the world. This country produces more than half of the world's pig iron, copper, timber, and cotton; two-thirds of the world's steel, petroleum, naval stores, lead, and zinc; almost half of the coal, and four-fifths of the sulphur. The people of the United States own three-fourths of all the automobiles in the world, two-thirds of all the telephones, and a third of all the railway mileage.

The growth of American business has been especially rapid during the last twenty years. In that time our annual bank clearings and deposits have increased five-fold, the estimated wealth of the country between four- and five-fold, and the value of our foreign commerce nearly four-fold. During the years since the War we have witnessed a remarkable recovery in industry and trade, with an accelerated growth of the volume of business and of the country's wealth. Since 1919 the physical volume of manufacturing and mineral production has increased by one-third, and of forest products by more than one-tenth.

The past year has brought further progress. A number of leading industries, including iron and steel production and automobile manufacture, will probably establish new high records of output in 1929. The earnings of large corporations in general will be greater than ever before. Wages remain at a high level. Employment has increased. In point of physical volume, the country's export trade has probably been the largest on record.

IN RECENT WEEKS, there has been a tendency toward curtailment in some of the leading industries. Although there are some signs indicating that the customary autumn expansion in trade and industry is not entirely absent, they are considerably less marked than usual. The general view seems to be that business is experiencing a moderate readjustment following the wholly exceptional record of recent months, but that conditions do not warrant the expectation of a drastic recession in the immediate future. Even in the absence of a pronounced increase in activity in recent weeks, the general level of industrial operations appears to be approximately equal to, or possibly slightly above, that of a year ago.

Certain basic industries, however, have reported

consistent declines in activity contrary to the seasonal trend. This tendency is notably evident in the iron and steel industry, where the gradual recession that began some months ago has gained considerable momentum, although there have been signs of recovery. Building activity continues to compare unfavorably with the totals a year ago. The automobile industry reports marked curtailment, with a further recession in prospect as a result of preparations for new models.

In view of these and other evidences of industrial readjustment it is not difficult to understand the statements of an increasing number of observers to the effect that business has passed its peak for the "current movement." As far as its bearing on the future is concerned, such a statement is extremely vague. It can be interpreted as a prediction of business depression or of a momentary pause such as occurred at the end of 1927. But a perusal of current comment does not indicate any general expectation of a drastic recession; and it may be agreed that, while some readjustment is in order, there is no reason to anticipate any violent or prolonged decline.

But in reviewing the facts and figures that reflect our economic strength, let us not forget that our prosperity is due largely to our good fortune. What we have made of our opportunities is to our credit and may well be a source of pride to every American. Our prosperity, however, is made possible by the fact that we are heirs to the greatest natural gifts that have ever fallen to the lot of any people. This is a thought to temper our pride with humility and to lead us to a quicker perception of our true position. If our riches are our good fortune, they are also our responsibility; and to ignore this responsibility, to use our wealth prodigally or with regard only to our own immediate advantage, would turn our pride to shame.

A nation is a political, not an economic, unit; and natural gifts are the common heritage of the race. Private ownership is the device by which these gifts are used for the greatest benefit of all the people; if it is not, its justification disappears. In us, as a nation, is vested the ownership of this great treasure-house of the world. This ownership is also a stewardship, and it imposes upon us a task in which we must not fail.

The solution of many economic and political problems as by-products of our prosperity must be found. Taxations, tariffs, public regulation of business, foreign debts; railroad consolidation, power development, integration of industry and finance, are a few of the major questions pressing for consideration. Upon the capacity of our democracy to function economically rests our future progress. Transformed from a debtor to a creditor nation, with nearly half of the world's gold in our keeping, with a storehouse of vast riches in field and forest and mine, responsive to the touch of inventive genius and creative energy, a future of greater prosperity than was ever before visioned awaits the application of intelligent direction.

Only as we fail to move sanely and energetically along the path of opportunity can we fail to realize our manifest destiny.

State Control Versus Uncle Sam's Absentee Landlordism

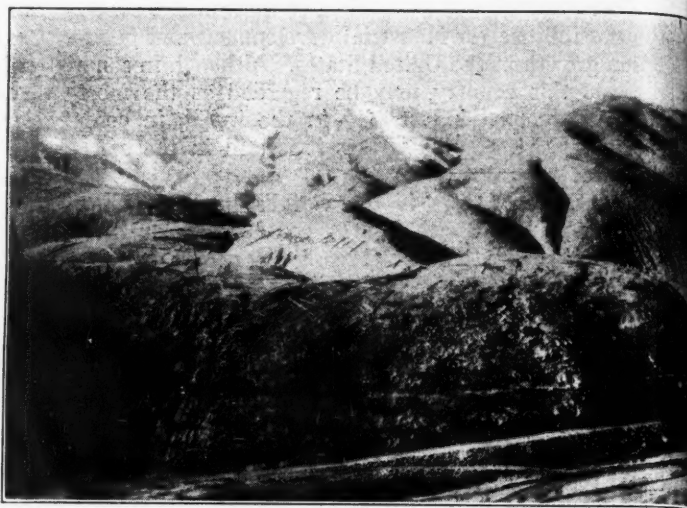
PRESIDENT HOOVER's proposal to the Conference of Governors of the public land states held in Salt Lake City last August, indicating his desire for the appointment of a commission to study existing conditions in the public lands, and to make recommendations regarding the transfer of the unappropriated lands to the western states, has brought out for new discussion the most outstanding problem of the West. There is bound to be a wide difference of opinion as to the best course to pursue, but there can be no escape from the existing facts.

Former Secretary of the Interior James R. Garfield has recently been selected by the President as head of the National Commission to make a report to him and to Congress as to the wisest program for the future of the public domain. This was done after consultation with the chairmen of the Committees of the Senate and House on Public Lands, and on Agriculture, with the general understanding that legislation would be passed in the next Congress making provision for the commission and its financial support. Mr. Garfield's reputation as a conservationist, and his practical experience as Secretary of the Interior, make him the ideal chairman. The commission has representatives from all parts of the United States, and particularly from the eleven western states that are usually referred to as the public domain states.

Possible transfer of the custodianship of public lands is a conservation move of major significance. While, because of the political questions involved and the existing relations between the federal government and the states, it may take on a controversial aspect, if it results in bare-bone thinking and the facing of harsh realities it will be of great national significance.

Every informed person realizes that the lack of interest and of funds and of laws for proper control of the public domain has resulted in great if not irreparable damage to a considerable portion of our heritage.

The Public Lands Commission appointed by President Roosevelt in 1904 emphasized the fact that most of the then vacant public lands were unsuitable for cultivation under present conditions of agriculture, and so located that they could not be reclaimed by irrigation. It was brought out that their chief value was for grazing. Since the lands were theoretically open common, free to all citizens, they were being over-grazed. The commission stated: "The general lack of control in the use of public grazing lands has resulted naturally and inevitably in over-grazing and



What About

Roosevelt fought for federal conservation. Hoover would reverse this conservation. Why? Secretary

the ruin of millions of acres of otherwise valuable grazing territory."

The conditions in 1904 and 1905 still prevail and are even more in evidence, except in those areas where there has been a degree of control through the grazing regulations of the National Forests. The deterioration of the public domain from the standpoint of its plant life has been persistent and steady. Since this has brought about increase in floods and erosion, decrease in the water-storage capacity of the soils, more rapid sedimentation of reservoirs, and the distinct decrease in the water-holding and water-carrying capacity of the great watersheds, it is a problem of primary importance to the welfare of the country.

RAIN IS LOOKED UPON by many as a gift of God. The geographers have discovered close relationships between population and the average annual rainfall in many parts of the world. Much of the western part of the United States is semi-arid. Not long ago it was called the Great American Desert in school geographies. Over this whole area water, and water alone, is the controlling factor in the establishment of homes, communities, and cities. The relationship of rainfall, of springs, and of stream flow to vegetation is not fully appreciated.

There is, unfortunately, much shallow thinking about mountain lands, so-called desert lands, and watershed lands. Many consider them of no value unless they are capable of furnishing homesteaders a living. As a matter of fact they are the basis of the life of the valleys. Without the mountains and their snow- and water-carrying capacities, the semi-arid regions would remain practically uninhabited. With the vegetation of the hills damaged, the water falling



By RAY LYMAN WILBUR

Secretary of the Interior

Complete destruction of forest cover by smelter fumes at Kennett, California. This caused erosion of fertile soil over an area of 75,000 acres.

Our Public Lands?

control of public lands. Now Presidential policy, though he, too, believes in Wilbur's article gives the answer.

from the sky runs off as it would from a sharp roof. With the vegetation present, there is a considerable delay in the run-off of water and in the melting of snow which permits a steady supply to the springs, streams, and reservoirs. This applies in all sections of the country. In fact, industry must locate where there is a dependable water supply or regular stream flow. Cutting down forests to make farms and plowing up the prairies have both played a part in the increased danger of floods and in the constant soil erosion which is denuding this continent of the accumulated humus of millions of years.

The study made by the Geological Survey of Burnt Brook and Shoal Pond basins of the White Mountains in New Hampshire is of great significance in indicating the advantages of the increase in water-holding capacity due to the presence of vegetation. Continued experience has demonstrated that one of the greatest menaces from fires in the forests or on the plain is the uncovering of the soil to rain damage. Experiments conducted by the Forest Service show that proper care and seeding will bring much of this damaged area back into a more normal condition.

The plain and alarming fact is that, owing to many factors including the division between state and federal authority, outside of the National Parks and the National Forests, the twenty years since the public-land report under Roosevelt has shown persistent deterioration of the land. This is of more significance than the reduced carrying capacity of the range. It strikes at our future, which can be based only on the inherent values of the continent we occupy.

It is worth while to look at the present status of the public lands of the country. Since Continental days the Government has been passing its real prop-

erty into the hands of its citizens. This process has been practically completed in the states east of the Missouri River. At present in the United States, exclusive of Alaska, there are roughly 190,000,000 acres under the general charge of the public land office without the slightest shadow of a program for its preservation as a range.

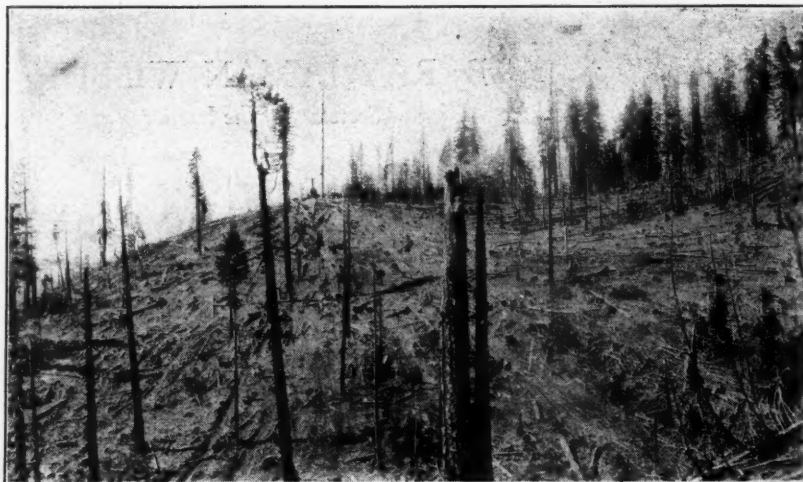
Unless some definite procedure is agreed upon this will be nibbled away gradually until that remnant which remains will be practically valueless. Either the federal government should have the laws and the funds properly to protect and administer the mountain tops, the deserts, and the public lands in general, or the states should assume this responsibility. Since the states live close to these problems of graz-

ing, fires, floods, erosion, and the silting of reservoirs, and since there is in the states the opportunity for a political balance between the agriculturist of the valley and reclaimed area as opposed to the man using or abusing the watershed, there is more likelihood that real conservation and protection will result from local control and local management.

The fight in California between the farmers in the valley lands and the placer miners in the hills who were covering the farms with debris was won by the farmers. The political majorities are in the valleys and settled areas. When they realize the significance of the mountains, the public domain, and water in general, the best results are apt to follow.

It does not seem wise to me to have federal supervision over too much of an area of any state. This removes from the state the necessity of its taking care of many of its own problems. It is particularly apt to inhibit initiative in such matters as the development of state parks and forests. California, like other western states, satisfied with its National Parks and Forests, long neglected consideration of park problems. Finally she awoke to the fact that her almost thousand miles of seacoast had largely passed into private hands and that there was hardly a scrap of the great red-woods forests outside of private ownership. The citizens of the state had been dulled as to their responsibilities until the very pressure of numbers seeking recreation compelled attention.

The experience of several of the eastern states indicates how much can be done by wise state action in the control of plant life and watersheds. A study of the results in Pennsylvania indicates something of the possibilities in this direction. With the shift of the farm population into the more favored areas of the



WHAT A SHORT-SIGHTED LUMBERMAN MAY DO TO A FOREST RESOURCE
Destructive logging on private lands in the pine region. Usually no effort is made to assure future forests by protecting young advance growth or by leaving good seed trees.

country the question of open spaces, cutover lands, abandoned farms, waste lands, and watersheds is demanding state action of a highly intelligent character, so that this problem is by no means confined to western states. Through the taxing power of the states a direct approach can be had to many of these important questions.

IT IS CLEAR that we have drifted and stumbled across this great continent in our conquest of it, leaving change and destruction in our wake, without a well-worked-out strategy for handling the basic problems associated with rain and snowfall, stream flow, soil protection and erosion, and the preservation of wild plant life. With the increased spread of scientific training in the schools and that laboratory experience which is necessary in student life for evaluation of the facts of nature there is a better prospect of wise action in our democracy in the years ahead of us. It is imperative to realize that nature goes on her way following unchanging universal laws. We can deny them temporarily, but we cannot defeat them. We



NEGLECT OF PUBLIC MOUNTAIN LANDS IS FELT IN THE VALLEYS
A rich valley range in southern California being cut away by floods from burned and over-grazed mountain lands. The damage is multiplied because the lost soil is being deposited in the reservoirs of a city water system.

must conform our march with the orderly processes of nature or we are bound to fail.

Recreation has become of outstanding significance in the life of the nation. The mountains and the forests and the desert are the great open places for recreation, but recreation must be based on a proper conservation of the natural conditions prevailing in these regions. Few people realize the great value of mountains. They think of them as of no importance because for the most part people cannot live upon them. The truth is that the relationship of the mountains and hills to the precipitation and storage of water is fundamental to our valley and plains civilization as it exists today.

The storage of water is primary to all reclamation. Plans for the creation of water storage under federal control can readily be worked out in such a way as to free the states from the danger of the control of a distant bureaucracy. Water is the only key that will unlock the desert. The greatest achievement of the western pioneer has not been in detecting gold or releasing oil pools, but in conquest of water in its relationships to power and to irrigation. The citizen of an eastern state who has a dependable rain supply to guarantee him crops can never understand the water problem of the West. Enlightened local self-interest, it seems to me, is most likely to bring about the greatest protection of our valuable watersheds.

Absentee landlordism, whether it is that of an individual or of the national government, is not the ideal method for building a democratic commonwealth. It seems to me that the time has come for the states largely to absorb and manage their own local problems. There can be a degree of national help and considerable time can elapse as a period of adjustment, but in the long run state governments must accept responsibilities for the territory within their borders.

"Western states have long since passed from their swaddling clothes and are today more competent to manage much of these affairs than is the federal government," President Hoover has said.

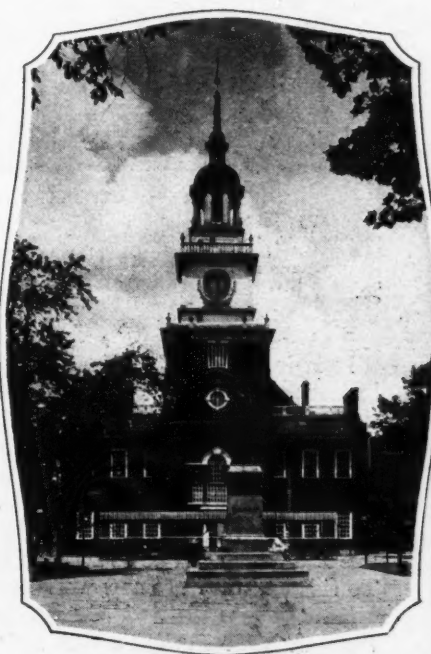
The major question is the actual preservation of the plant life of the present public lands, and not what political unit or bureau shall have control. Trees, shrubs, and grasses do not know whether they are on fee lands, public domain, National Park, Indian reservation, or National Forest. They play their part or fail to play it regardless of our present political units or ideas. The essential thing is that they be preserved.



Philadelphia Outgrows Its Past

The Second of a Series Picturing American Cities

MOST AMERICANS think of Philadelphia as the city of William Penn, or as that in which the Liberty Bell rang in the Declaration of Independence. Until recently Philadelphians themselves tended to look thus backward into history. But its business men, recognizing that tradition tends to pull back while life tends to push forward, have united to tell the rest of the nation of Philadelphia's advantages geographically, commercially, and industrially; not overlooking her cultural and institutional aspects. This first city of Pennsylvania, and third of the nation, has ceased to lean on its past. It is making a conscious effort to be a city of the present—and to let the rest of the nation know the fact.



INDEPENDENCE HALL

Once, at an informal luncheon of Philadelphia business men, a prominent manufacturer rose to speak. He pointed out that the city had the means of being as thriving, productive, and aggressive as any that a prosperous United States could develop. Though Philadelphians hardly realized it, he said, it already enjoyed a more diversified manufacture than any other in the country, which meant in the world.

"How about spaghetti?" asked a doubter, half in jest.

"You have me there," replied the speaker when the laughter died down. "I don't know. But let's see."

He called for a classified telephone directory, and found no less than eleven spaghetti manufacturers in this Quaker city.



QUAKERS, REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY—AND SKYSCRAPERS

Founded in 1682 as part of William Penn's Quaker colony, Philadelphia became, less than a century later, a center of Revolutionary activity. During the nineteenth century it grew to be a thriving industrial city. The air view above shows the Philadelphia of 1929, with only a few landmarks surviving among its skyscrapers to remind visitors of the past. At left is shown an ocean liner at one of the docks that border Philadelphia's river front. At right, on the opposite page, is one of the thousand trains that enter or leave Philadelphia every day.



It is incidents like this, and the facts behind them, which have brought to a group of Philadelphia's business men an awareness that their city has been drifting toward the outer edges of the stream of American activity. They have come to feel, as a community of industrial interests, that while like nearly everything else in this country Philadelphia has grown, it has not grown fast enough. That is why they have determined that the historic community in which they live and work shall be as actively modern as any in the United States. To this end they are now working.

This group calls itself the Philadelphia Business Progress Association. It had its origin a year ago, again at a business luncheon. Its fourteen members are all at the top of the Philadelphia business



THE MEDICINE MAN

Cyrus Dallin's statue in Fairmount Park. This reminder of life in Pennsylvania two and a half centuries ago provides a sharp contrast with busy Chestnut Street, shown below at right.

world, and some of them, like the publisher Cyrus H. K. Curtis, are nationally known. Their committee has the active support of some sixty-four business associations.

"We are looking at Philadelphia just as any business man would look at a plant he took over," says Ernest T. Trigg, chairman of the association and its organizing spirit. "We are making a close, engineering study to see what we have. Then we can see what we lack and it will be comparatively simple to go ahead."

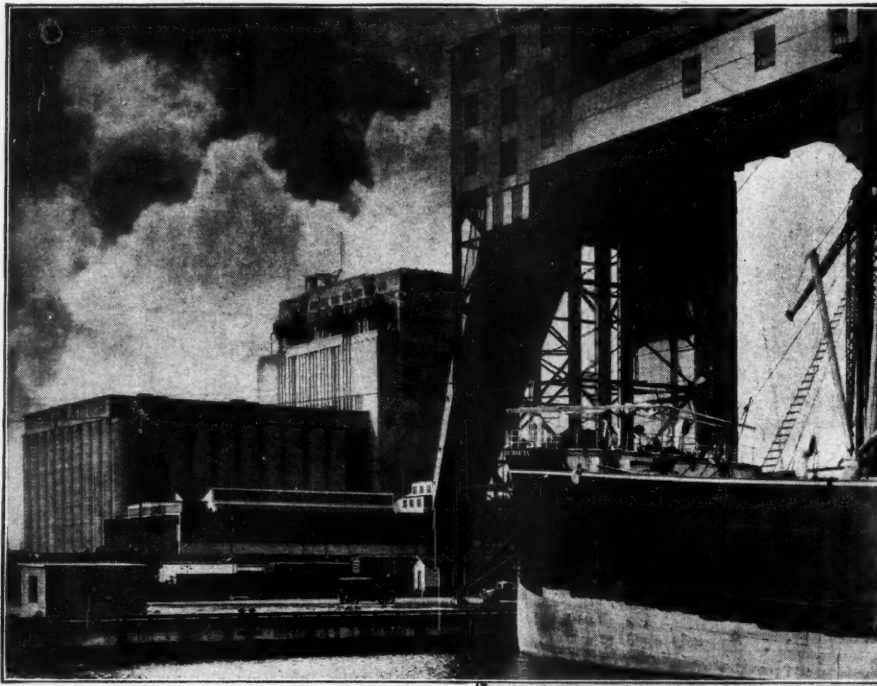
It is planned not only to amass information on Philadelphia's industry and commerce, but also to scrutinize and tabulate the city's geographical, cultural, and social structure, in order that new industries may be invited, sick ones cured, and over-developed ones discouraged. Under competent engineers this study is now going forward. It is to be completed some time before the end of the year, and then the nation is to be told the results.

Meanwhile, during last summer, a financial campaign provided the sinews of Philadelphia's war on the future. A fund of no less than \$1,350,000 was sought from her citizens, and in a month \$1,400,000 had been subscribed, to be paid in over a period of three years.



Photograph from Ewing Galloway





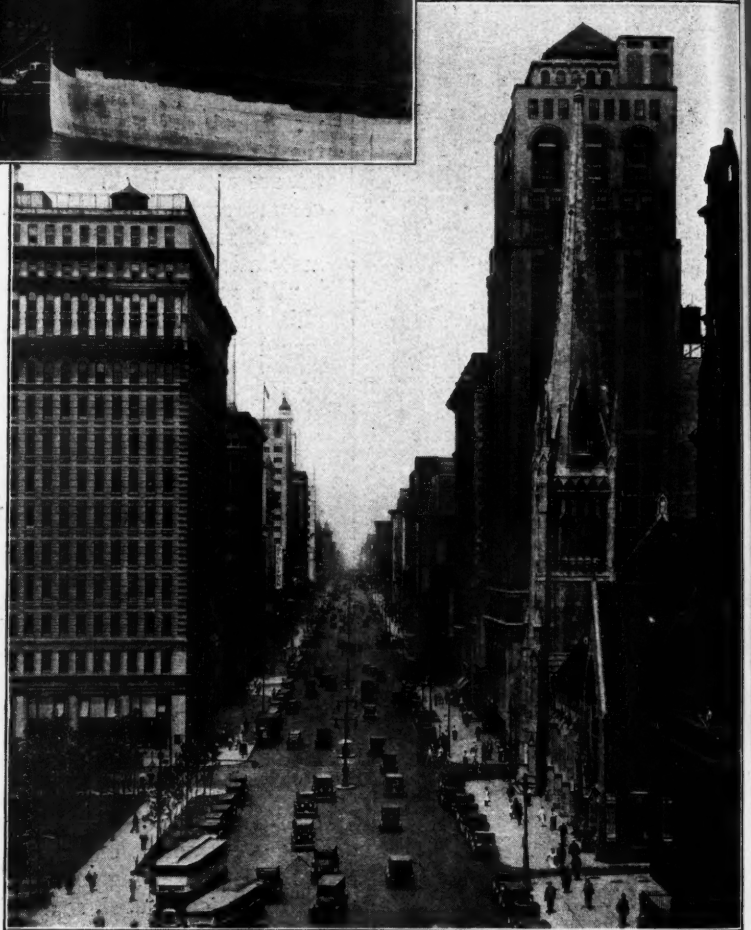
WHERE RAILROAD MEETS STEAMSHIP
Grain elevators in the Port Richmond section of Philadelphia. At right is North Broad Street, one of the city's most important thoroughfares.

It is during these three years that Philadelphia plans to show that no city elsewhere in this country can surpass its veteran self; though presumably this effort, once begun, will continue.

No report by the economists and engineers studying the city has yet been made. But the outlines of what they will find are already known. The population of this former capital of the United States has risen from the 14,563 it had in 1753 to an estimated 2,064,200 a year ago. And in its immediate metropolitan area there is now a population of more than 3,500,000 persons. Though it is sixty miles from the open sea, Philadelphia is the second port of the nation, with a 35-foot channel leading to the wharves and docks that line its shores on the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers. It boasts that these docks, of which there are 267, touch its city streets, unlike the nation's first port, New York, where



The Robert Morris Statue



Photograph from Ewing Galloway



W. H. Taylor



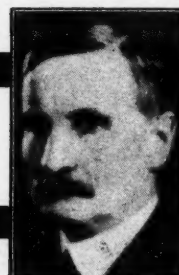
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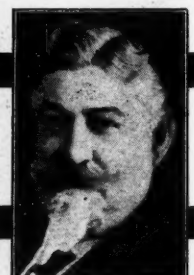
A. M. Greenfield



J. S. W. Holton

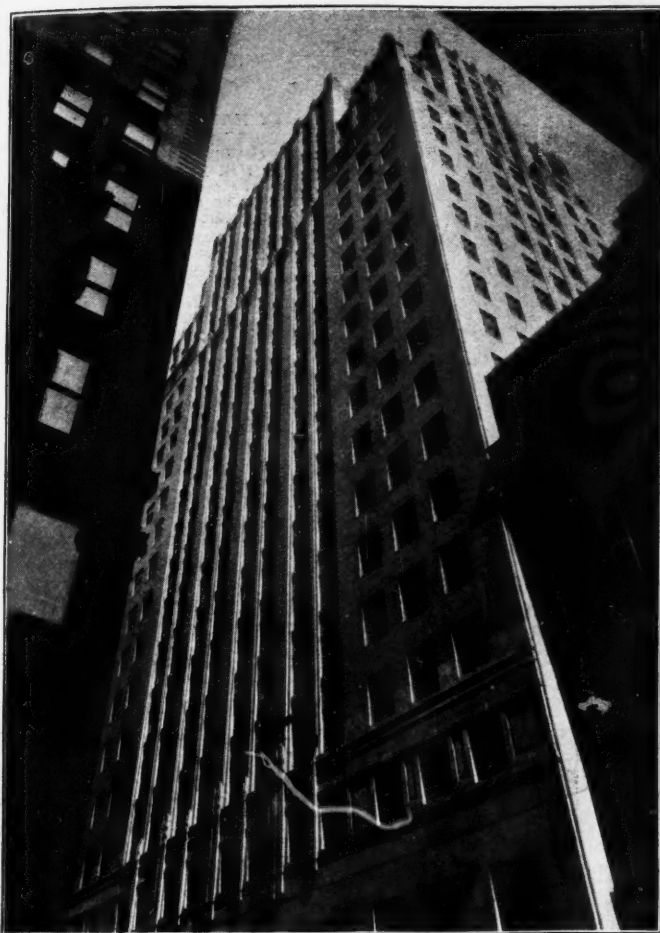


E. G. Budd



C. J. Webb

MEN WHO ARE PLANNING A BUSY FUTURE FOR PHILADELPHIA



transfer of goods to lighters is often necessary to bring them to Manhattan.

Philadelphia is tapped by three great trunk railroads, on whose tracks a thousand trains enter and leave the city every day. And in proof of its boast of being not only a historical but also a productive city, it demonstrates that with but one-sixtieth of the nation's population, it makes one twenty-fifth of all American goods. Textiles leads its industries in value of goods, annual production being more than a half-billion dollars. Then come sugar, foundry and machine-shop products, oil refining, leather, and publishing. All in all, 261 different products are made within its borders.

Even Philadelphia's business men, however, do not wish to emphasize industries alone. They are, to be sure, primarily concerned with its commercial activity. But they assure the stranger that Philadelphia is also an ideal city in which to live.

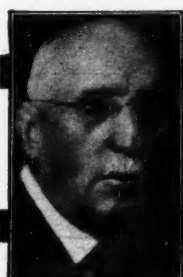
It is, they point out, on the Atlantic seaboard, and in a temperate climate. It is a city in which the high proportion of more than 40 per

PHILADELPHIA NO LONGER LIVES IN THE PAST

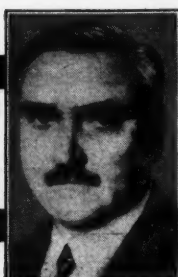
At left is the Integrity Building, one of the city's many skyscrapers. Below is the new Art Museum, with an Italian sea-horse fountain in the foreground. This fountain was given to the United States by Italy at the time of the Sesquicentennial.



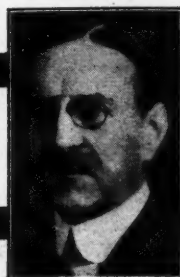
From Ewing Galloway
The William Penn Statue



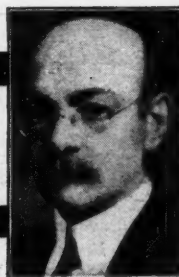
A. B. Johnson



R. T. Senter



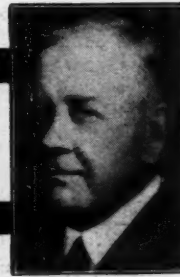
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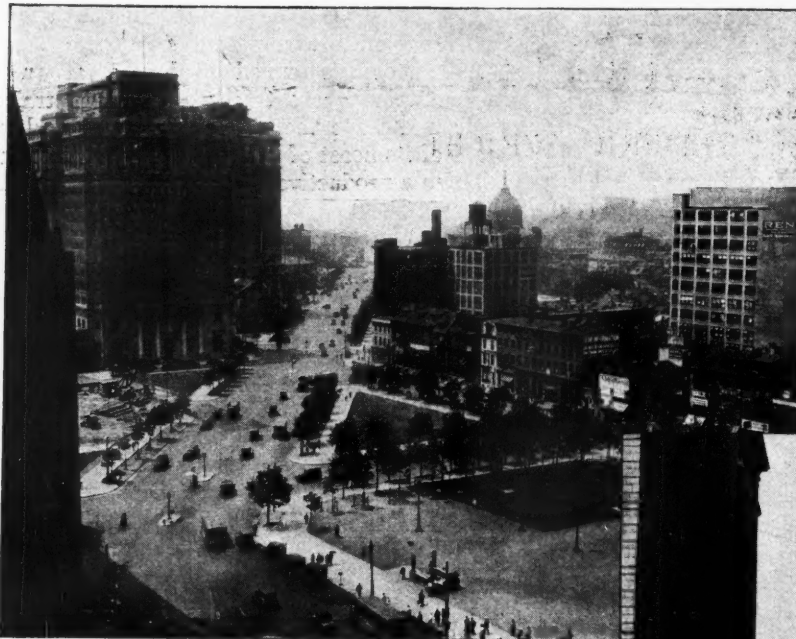


E. P. Simon



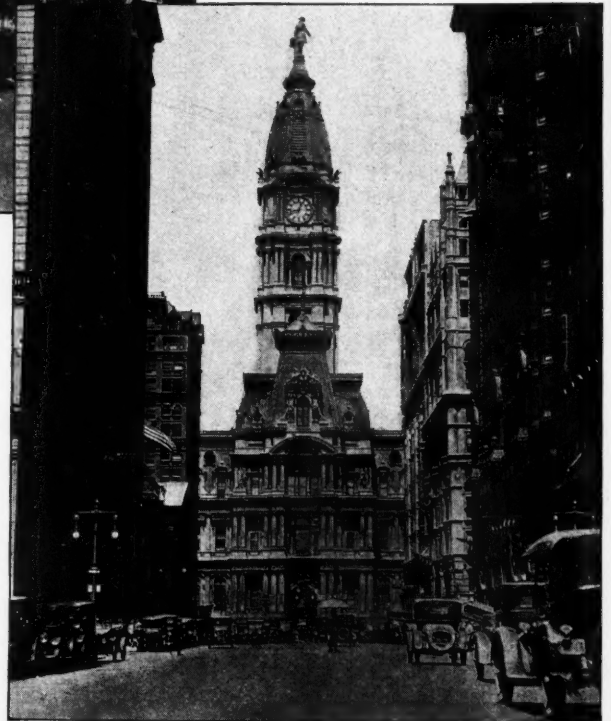
Elisha Lee

MEMBERS OF THE PHILADELPHIA BUSINESS PROGRESS ASSOCIATION



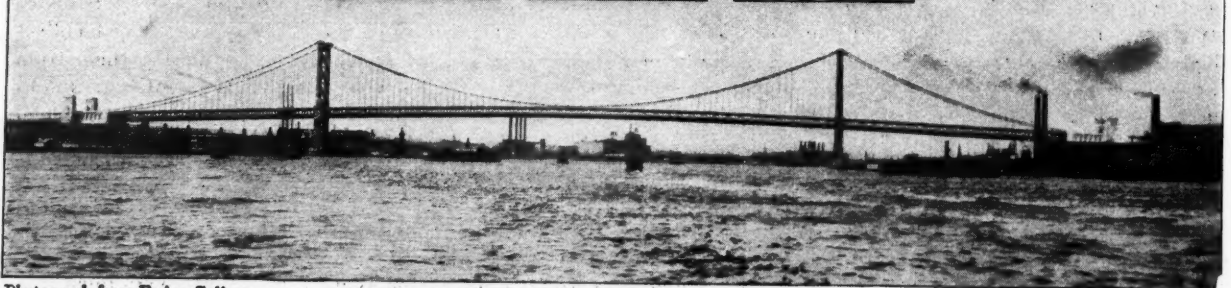
CITY HALL AND ITS PLAZA

The building itself is shown below, topped by the statue of William Penn. At left is a view of the City Hall Plaza taken from the tower. At the end of the avenue, barely visible in the distance, may be seen the outline of the art museum pictured on the previous page.



cent. of the citizens—even workmen—own their homes. It still maintains the tradition of music and the arts which grew from its early leadership. In Fairmount Park it has the largest municipal park in the country, and its array of universities, colleges, churches, and theaters is commensurate with its size.

In this city George Washington became General of the Continental Army. Here the declaration that the Colonies were and of right ought to be free was made, and here the Continental Congress sat. Here the Articles of Confederation which brought the United States into being were signed, and here President Washington delivered his Farewell Address. But these things are now history. America has withdrawn its eyes from wars and the struggles of politics, and has turned to a vast enterprise of production. So too, apparently, has Philadelphia.



Photograph from Ewing Galloway

PHILADELPHIA IS A CITY MADE BY RIVERS AND MEN

Situated on the Delaware (shown here with the new bridge to Camden, New Jersey) and Schuylkill Rivers, Philadelphia early became a busy port. Its modern business men plan to make it a still more industrious community. Above are shown (center) Ernest T. Trigg, executive chairman of the Philadelphia Business Progress Association; (right) Cyrus H. K. Curtis, a prominent member; and (left) George W. B. Hicks, secretary.

Mexico's Proposed Labor Code

By FREDERIC WRIGHT

WHEN THE revolutionary leaders headed by Venustiano Carranza gained control of the Mexican Government, they insisted that the avowed principles of the revolution to secure for the masses better economic and social conditions be written into the organic law. A constitutional convention was called to draft the present Constitution, known as the Constitution of 1917, which has been lauded by advanced socialists as an ideal basic law, and denounced by capital as theoretical and impractical, even confiscatory.

Many radical changes were made. One of the most important and far-reaching in its effect on economic conditions was the paternalistic attitude adopted toward labor as demonstrated by Article 123. This article has caused much friction between the Government and employers as well as between employers and labor. Employers contend that it is not based on sound economics; that it lacks definiteness and detail, and tends to make labor a privileged class.

The economic effect of Article 123 has not been good. Capital within the country has hesitated to go into productive enterprises, and foreign capital has stayed out of the country. Labor attributes the unsatisfactory results to wanton antagonism on the part of capital, and has demanded a regulating law which would bring about an effective enforcement of the constitutional provisions. The Government, in accord with the demands of labor, has drafted a National Labor Code, which is now being discussed by Congress. The proposed code has the unqualified support of President Gil.

Many of the provisions of the proposed labor code are admirable in intent, but some of them are vaguely defined. An eight-hour day is established. The labor of children under twelve is forbidden. There is a minimum wage provision. Women, and minors under sixteen, cannot work after 10 P. M., and the maximum day for minors under sixteen is six hours. Overtime for women and minors is forbidden. Sick and accident compensation is provided. Certain strikes are legalized.

The provisions on strikes go over to labor's side much further than anything heretofore adopted. In addition to strikes for cause, sympathetic strikes are legalized. Strikes merely suspend contracts with unions without "extinguishing the rights and obligations emanating therefrom." Violence is forbidden, and a strike is illegal "when a majority of the strikers



PRESIDENT PORTES GIL
A caricature by Hidalgo

commit acts of violence against persons or property." Employers object to this clause, claiming it would be impossible to determine when a majority was responsible. "Until a strike is terminated neither an employer nor his representatives may enter into new contracts with the strikers or any other class of workers." If a strike is legal the employer must pay wages for the time the workmen are on strike. Lock-outs are legal only when excessive

production makes it necessary and then only with the approval of the Board of Arbitration. Many other provisions have social value; but the economic conditions and the encouragement of capital have been ignored in drafting them.

The protest of Mexican and foreign business men against enactment of the proposed code has been more energetic and frank than against former displeasing government projects. Until the inauguration of President Gil it had not been considered safe to oppose the will of the President too earnestly. Reprisals frequently followed such opposition. President Gil, apparently, does not become so irritated by criticism as did Obregon and Calles, and is more inclined to permit freedom of thought and speech. On invitation of President Gil, a group of employers attended the convention which drafted the code, but the drafting committee gave little heed to their suggestions. In July of this year a formal protest was presented to President Gil by the Confederation of Industrial Chambers of Commerce, the Confederation of Chambers of Commerce, and the Association of Industrial and Commercial Enterprises. These organizations, composed of Mexicans and foreigners, with Mexicans in the majority, represent a large majority of Mexican business.

Some of the provisions of the code against which protest was made are: Employers must recognize the unions and syndicates. Collective contracts with unions are made obligatory. Employers must collect union dues and subscriptions by deducting them from wages. Group contracts must be made with the unions which will designate the men to do the work—thus preventing the practice, common in Mexico, of making contracts with labor gangs, especially in agriculture work. Employers contend that on the farms and in isolated sections where labor is not organized it would be impossible to comply with this provision without improvising syndicates. Employers must provide offices for syndicates near the place of work and at a nominal rental.

At least 75 per cent. of all employees, in skilled and unskilled labor, must be Mexicans. Apprentices numbering not less than 5 per cent. of the total number of workers must be employed. In the event of reduction of personnel non-union men must be laid off first, regardless of length of service or qualifications. An employee can be discharged only after three months' notice. If an employee quits because of "fault of employer" he must be paid three months' wages. Workers must be paid for time lost through "fault of employer." Double time must be paid for overtime.

Work cannot be suspended for any cause without the consent of the Central Board of Arbitration. All conditions regarding work, such as hours of work, time and place of pay, and discipline, must be fixed by a joint committee of employers and employees, and employers cannot give orders contrary to the regulations fixed by the committee. The maximum night shift is fixed at seven hours, and a mixed shift (day and night) at seven and a half hours. This provision would prevent three shifts of eight hours each. Employers want an eight-hour day and a forty-eight-hour week.

Workers of all classes must be furnished medical attention, paid indemnity in case of accident or sickness, and in case of death an indemnity of two years' wages and funeral expenses must be paid to his relatives. In case of permanent disability he must be paid an amount equal to four years' wages. Numerous indemnities are fixed for partial disability. Indemnities must be paid by the employer. There are no insurance companies operating in Mexico through which these indemnities could be underwritten. Those entitled to receive indemnities in event of death of a worker are: legitimate and illegitimate children, wife and mistress (should there be both) in equal amounts, parents, grandparents, brothers, and sisters. Indemnities will be awarded by the Board of Conciliation.

Workmen are entitled to participate in the profits of business, the amount depending on the amount of wages. It will equal about 5 per cent. of the average wage in Mexico. This amount must be paid into the Bank of Mexico by the employer. In order to receive this money the worker must make a savings-account deposit of equal amount. What disposition is to be made of the money if the worker fails to make the savings-account deposit is not stated in the code.

A Transitory Article provides that any labor contracts that are in force when the code becomes a law and that give the worker "prerogatives which are inferior to those granted by this code, shall not, in the future, be legally effective," but that contracts which "establish rights and benefits in favor of the workman which are superior to those established in this code, shall, nevertheless, continue in full force."

A rather elaborate and extensive system of labor commissions and inspectors will have charge of applying the provisions of the code. A Municipal Minimum Wage Committee, appointed by the municipal president in each locality, will fix the minimum wage. A Mixed Committee, composed of an equal number of representatives of employer and employees, will handle all matters arising between an employer and his employees. A Local Municipal Board of Conciliation, composed of the local municipal president or

a person appointed by him, a representative of the employer and one of the employees, will consider disputes between employers and workmen, between employers only, or among workmen. The representative of the employer cannot be a director, manager, or administrator of the company. And a local Central Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, composed of a representative of the state executive, a representative of the employers, and one of the workmen, will function permanently in each state capital and will "settle the differences and disputes between capital and labor occurring within their jurisdiction."

Federal Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration will have authority in case of "differences and disputes between capital and labor in companies operating under federal concessions, or wholly or partially operating in zones of federal jurisdiction." Ten of these boards are to be established.

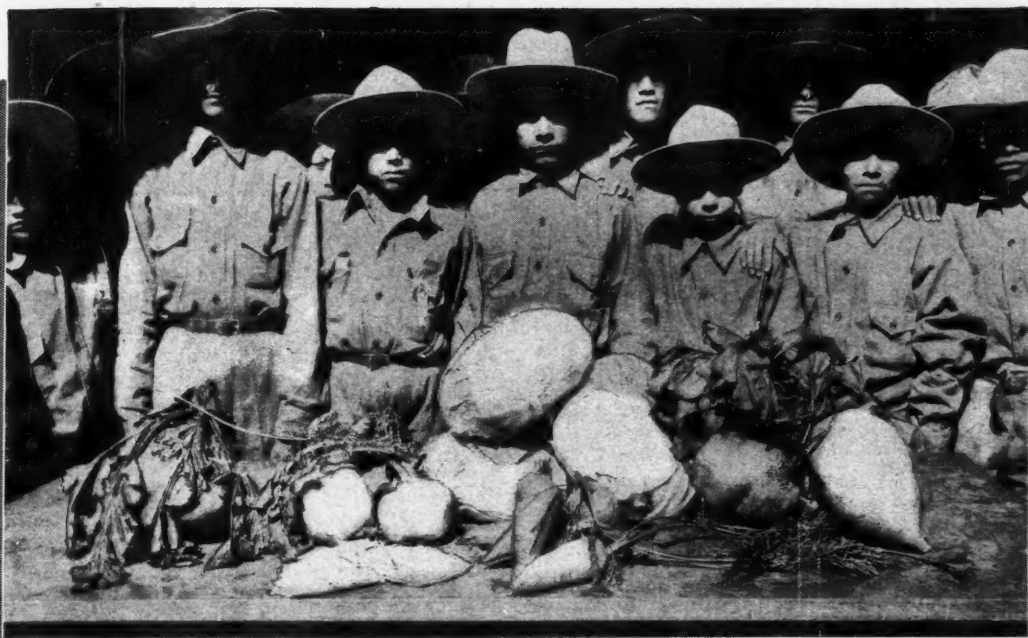
Over all these boards and commissions there is to be a National Labor Council, composed of three representatives of employers, three of workers, and one each of the Department of Industry, Commerce and Labor, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Finance, the Superior Board of Health, the National Statistical Department, and the National Economic Council. This board will have general supervision of all labor matters and will recommend changes.

THE EMPLOYERS' OBJECTION to this system is that it gives unfair advantage to laborers. They contend that the administration of the law should be entirely federal and that the control of boards by state and municipal officials makes it possible for local politicians to use them for political purposes.

The various business men's associations, in a joint memorial presented to the President, pointed out that the economic condition of the country is in a perilous condition; that "the bourse registers practically no sales, enterprises produce no profits, the production of oil and ore is falling off day by day, as is also agricultural production, and our population is emigrating to the United States, seeking protection of capital which is not found in Mexico." They argue that the precepts of the proposed code "ignore undoubtable economic facts" and "will bring grave consequences to the country, and the working classes, instead of attaining well-being and progress, will suffer greater impoverishment."

The privately owned and operated railroad companies have stated that the proposed law, if passed, will bankrupt them. The Ford Motor Company, which has an assembling plant in Mexico City, has made a formal protest to the Chamber of Deputies and has even threatened to dismantle the plant and withdraw from Mexico if the law is passed.

Regardless of the number of protests and the force and logic of the arguments made against the proposed project, there is no doubt that it will be passed and that the Government will attempt to enforce it. Labor is in the saddle in Mexico, and will continue its experiments in attempting to create conditions instead of controlling them, unless the economic structure crumbles and throws it out.



Photograph from Pan-American Union

CABBAGES AND FUTURE GENERALS AT THE CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, HIDALGO, MEXICO

Teaching a Nation to Live

By JAMES F. JENKINS

FROM SONORA in the North to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, from Tampico to the Pacific Coast, Mexico is founding schools. Not only children, but their parents, attend them; and there they learn not merely to read and write and carry accounts, but to live. For even the primers and arithmetic books of American primary schools are not of great importance to the rural masses of Mexico, in whose villages these schools are being built. Indians, for the most part, they have been neglected or exploited by the ruling classes until Madero's time, and they still live isolated lives amid disease, poverty, and stagnation. Years may pass before the three R's are as vitally important to them as is, today, sanitation, improved methods of working the soil, and a heightened consciousness that their lives may be both lived and enjoyed.

Both the government and the rural population, mestizo and Indian, are aware of the important rôle the rural school may play in regenerating the country. Even the four millions of Indians, of unmixed blood, who constitute a third of the total population, are eager to learn.

I HAVE LONG HAD a pet idea that "backward" countries have a great chance, educationally; that when they once start in the school road they are less hampered by tradition and institutionalism than are countries where schools are held by customs which have hardened through the years. But I have to confess that I have never found much evidence in support of this belief that new countries, educationally new, can start afresh with the most enlightened theories and practices of the most educationally advanced countries. The spirit and aims of Indian rural schools, as well as of the normal school, of Mexico revived my faith.—JOHN DEWEY.

When representatives of the federal government arrive in a remote, primitive settlement, such as those in the sierra of Puebla, the indigenes go in a body to visit them. They know, vaguely, that the present government is concerned for their welfare. Poor, ignorant, superstitious though they are, they feel it is time they asked for something. They are willing, on their part, to make advances. So, with traditional and dignified ceremoniousness, they welcome in their own way the government's representatives, offering them bouquets and wreaths and uttering, in Aztec, long, monotonous prayers.

"Ay, sir," says the village elder to each official in turn, "pardon us twenty times and more, as God pardons us; for we have nothing with which to regale thee but these humble flowers."

After each side has won the other's confidence, the Indians make their request. Invariably they ask for a school and a teacher.

The government, as figures show, has not turned a deaf ear to the Indians' requests. Though the system is only seven years old, there are more than 4000 rural schools now functioning—almost half of them where

schools never existed before. Their pupils number more than 170,000 children and 50,000 adults. Half of them are of unmixed Indian blood.

Furthermore, poor and stagnant as these communities often are, the inhabitants themselves have provided the school buildings. Up to last year, 2300 settlements had erected new buildings of the type that the government suggested. These people contributed money, materials, and labor. Many children worked on them with their fathers. The value of the 2300 school edifices erected by these humble citizens amounts to almost two million pesos. Today, in the majority of these settlements (for the Mexican rural school is not in the open country), the school building is the best in the place, after the church.

WHAT IS THIS STAGE on which the Mexican rural school must play its part, not only in incorporating these isolated people, for the most part Indian, into the Mexican nation, but also incorporating Mexico and its new ideals into these millions of Indians who have never had even the minimum of an education? No one knows better than Señor Moisés Sáenz, Under Secretary of Education. He has personally visited his government's schools in every part of the country. In his own words:

"A rough, broken country of indomitable sierra, of thirsty plains and gentle plateaus, of virgin forests, torrential streams, and generous climate; a people wise with the wisdom of many races and with memories of many traditions, a people, in some few instances exhausted, but for the most part of primeval strength; a confused murmur of strange tongues, a kaleidoscopic jumble of human creatures and customs; a fluid race, constantly changing, pure here, turbid there; the complex mentality of the Indian mingled with Moor and Castilian; a strange religion which scatters before the Christian cross the pagan petals of the *zempátzuchil*; a country of many peoples, unified in emotion, divided in idea; a soul in

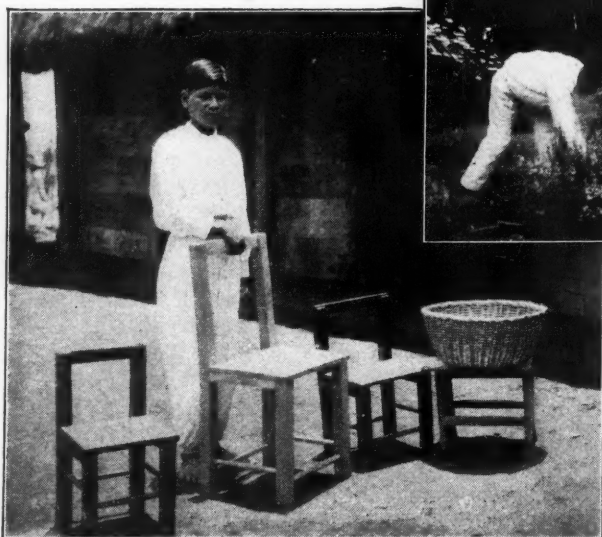
gestation. And over this world, the great wind of the revolution has swept, the branches of trees still swaying, all the leaves of the forest still trembling—consciousness awakened, faces uplifted, seeing the sky where a new sun shines."

NIGHT HAS DESCENDED upon the village of Cuatempan, all but lost in the high sierra of the state of Puebla. The afternoon session of the rural school being over, the pupils have returned to the huts of their parents. But five nights a week, a light burns in the school. For with night, it is the turn of the parents and adults, men and women who have toiled all day like ants on the green checker-board patches that cling to the precipitous slopes.

Poverty is their lot, if not actual misery. Epidemics are frequent among them. They continue to work their plots of ground, their *pequeña patria*, or little fatherland, in the neolithic fashion of their ancestors. They have cultivated it so intensely, it is all but worked out. "What saint did you pray to, to get such a harvest?" one will ask another. Or "What *padre* is it that says your masses?"

Nevertheless, after their day's work is over, they trudge up hill and down, sometimes for an hour, to reach the village school they built themselves.

The corners of the large room are lost in shadows. The group of fifty Indians, men and women, are seated in a circle around their teacher, Job Padilla, an Indian himself like the rest, of unmixed blood, intelligent, active, and competent. Their rough faces are softened by the light of the candle each has bought,



Photographs from Prof. Moisés Sáenz
SCHOOL DAYS AMONG MEXICO'S INDIANS

Methods of farming, sanitation, and practical manual training are more vital to the students in Mexican rural schools than the ability to read or write. The boy at left is learning to make furniture, and the group above is being taught, in a school garden, how to make two blades grow where one grew before.

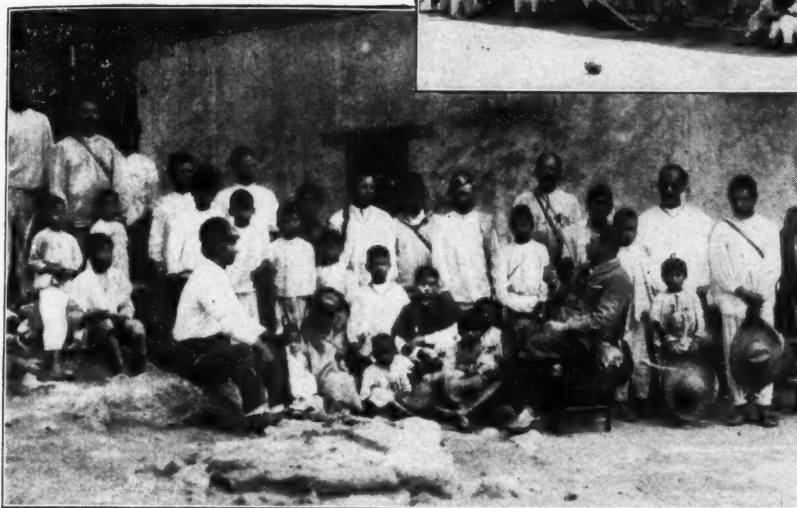
which serves both to read by and to see him safely home through the dark night. Their black eyes catch the reflection and flash with eagerness. They show their pleasure at being able to answer questions put to them in Spanish by the visitors. They listen atten-

tively to simple talks on hygiene, civics, and affairs of common interest. They sing in their native tongue a solemn, liturgical chant. They sing, joyously too, and in Spanish, some of Mexico's most popular songs.

Sometimes on fiesta days, the teacher invites them to stay and dance. The school can do a little for them, in bringing to them new experiences, in helping them to realize their own integrity, as individuals and as a group, in combating disease and alcoholism, in brightening, if only a little, their



Photograph from Prof. Moisés Sáenz



Photograph from Pan-American Union

EDUCATION WHERE EDUCATION IS APPRECIATED

Nearly ten million Indians and mestizos in Mexico are living a life hardly less primitive than that of their ancestors centuries ago. In recent years the government has undertaken, through a system of rural schools now numbering about 4000, to bring the simpler knowledge of modern life to them. Immediately above is a missionary school teacher in a rural school, and above at right appears one of the more pretentious rural school buildings.

lives. But the school looks forward to doing much more for their children.

Again, in the village of Tepeixco you will find a vegetable garden, cultivated by the school children, one to be envied even by the Aztecs who tend the famous floating gardens of Xochimilco, near Mexico City. Three blocks away from the school is the *milpa* or cornfield, better than the adjacent ones, because it received a fertilizer prepared by the teacher and her pupils in a trench which they themselves dug. Fifteen families have profited by the example, fifteen other gardens planted in imitation by the parents, now compete with the original. When the school's beets, turnips, and other vegetables are harvested, the children cook a nourishing meal, quite different from the starchy diets to which they have been accustomed, and the entire community is invited in to share it. The children of this school built an oven and have learned to make bread. The school has hens, rabbits, doves, and bees, and its pupils are responsible for their care. The boys play basket-ball in the atrium of the church.

In Comaltepec, where the immense church is out of all proportion to the number of inhabitants who, to

support it, contribute beyond what their means allow, the people have acquired for the school a piece of land comprising 6000 square meters, which the children, aided by their fathers, have planted with corn. Here again, the teacher saw a chance for a valuable object lesson. Part of the ground he fertilized with a chemical compound, another part with a natural one, while a third received no fertilizer at all. The results were eloquently in favor of the first.

This teacher also vaccinated his pupils, and since the supply of serum was insufficient, accompanied a group of his charges to a distant village where serum was still to be had. He has bought a sewing machine and makes clothes for his poorest pupils.

At Mexquitic, in the state of San Luis Potosí, the villagers are adding a new wing to the building, tangible evidence of their faith in what the school is accomplishing. Here the pupils make useful articles out of fibers, the girls do drawn work and the boys tan hides and have learned to make soap. A group of twenty-five adults attends night school. When, at vacation time, the teachers went away, the night school pupils appealed to the postmaster. "It's a regular habit with us now, to meet at night," they told him, "and so now we don't know what to do." When this school is visited, children and adults gather in front of the school and sing delightfully. Then, perhaps, the village patriarch, an aged Indian, will pronounce a few words, wise with the wisdom of the earth and moving by their eloquent simplicity.

More than two-thirds of these rural schools scattered over the entire country (only in Yucatan has the government thus far established none, though they exist in even more distant Quintana Roo) possess land, provided by the citizens. These lots for cultivation

vary in extent from a third of a hectare to eight or ten hectares. Seven hundred schools own more than five hectares. After gardening, poultry raising is the most general extra-curricular activity, more than 2000 schools engaging in it. Since these activities must correspond to the life of the region, and their emphasis vary, more than 1000 schools practise different kinds of minor industries and trades, such as carpentry, tanning, and fiber weaving, and in a sixth of the total number of schools this type of work has reached sufficient importance to warrant establishing a workshop.

Almost all of the schools have conducted among children and adults a sanitary campaign. In 1928 the teachers vaccinated more than 100,000 persons. Expositions or fairs have been held by 2500 of these establishments; 255 have initiated the construction of roads; 108 have been the instrument of bringing water to the community; 155 have caused post offices to be established. By the direct influence of the schools, and with the pupils themselves sometimes aiding, more than 1300 kilometers of telegraph and telephone wires have been strung. More than half of these 3400 schools have junior coöperative societies and 670 have similar ones for adults. Sometimes a pupils' orchestra will play for the visitor, or several diminutive couples will dance the *jarabe*, with the gusto and spontaneous charm peculiar to the Mexicans, and all of the children will sing the popular songs of the country. The best of these schools radiate into the community their spirit of joy and activity.

This type of school, functioning in a primitive society, must, of course, assume many of the responsibilities which in more highly differentiated social groups are carried on by other agencies. If for instance the parents cannot or will not see to it that their children observe the simple rules of hygiene, the school must take the lead. It may have to get the children to wash their clothes, or even to make them, or perhaps to go to the river to bathe. Of this type of rural school many things are asked which are not expected of a large city school.

Its task is this: to teach the children how to live. Its one aim is to open wide the door, to let life enter and to insure the children's living it. The program hinges on these four fundamental bases of civilization: acquaintance with and mastery of those factors which preserve life and promote health; acquaintance with and mastery of the physico-agricultural environment; a knowledge of those things which elevate and dignify domestic life; the exercise of all those faculties which make for material and spiritual recreation.

Who are the teachers of these new rural schools? Naturally, the Secretariat of Education did not expect

normal graduates to apply for these positions in drab, isolated communities. It sought young people possessing the spirit of service, energy, and enthusiasm rather than academic degrees. Many of the most active and intelligent of the teachers now in service have had no more instruction than the six years of primary school. Some had taught before, others not at all.

They receive their training *after* they have taken over their schools, and are face to face with problems of their own communities. Their training is accomplished through the agency of the institutes—educational missions which include an expert teacher of the ordinary subjects, an agronomist, a man skilled in various minor trades and industries, a teacher of physical education, and a social worker. This staff gathers together the teachers of a given region, some fifty, and conducts for their benefit a teachers' school, for which the community where the teachers have gathered, together with its rural school, serve as a typical laboratory.

During the first week experts and teachers make a study of this community, its people, their school problems, their mode of living and thinking. These investigations, always related to the school, serve as a basis for formulating the program developed throughout the remaining three weeks. In addition, the teachers attend classes on theory and technique of teaching and school administration. They work in this community, organizing and socializing the people, vaccinating and making efforts to resolve real problems. As each teacher is already in charge of a school, he can study his own problems and their solution with those presented through the institute. Once the gathering is over, the teachers return to their schools and the mission proceeds to another locality to repeat a similar program with a different group of teachers.

These young people become good teachers by imitation. Not having had models, they adapt themselves readily to what the institute or the supervisor offers them. They are free from prejudice and pedagogic pedantry. Their minds

are open to suggestion and they are avid to learn.

But they are not left stranded in their communities. They are visited at least three times a year by the supervisors, of whom there were 128 in 1928, each having under his jurisdiction some forty schools. The supervisor remains in each place two or three days, helping the teacher to resolve his problems. He is neither a politician nor an agitator, but he must be able to rouse people from their lethargy through the stimulus of his words.

In one remote section of the Michoacán sierra, the parents and children of two villages, some three hun-

Mexico's Experiment

By MOISÉS SÁENZ

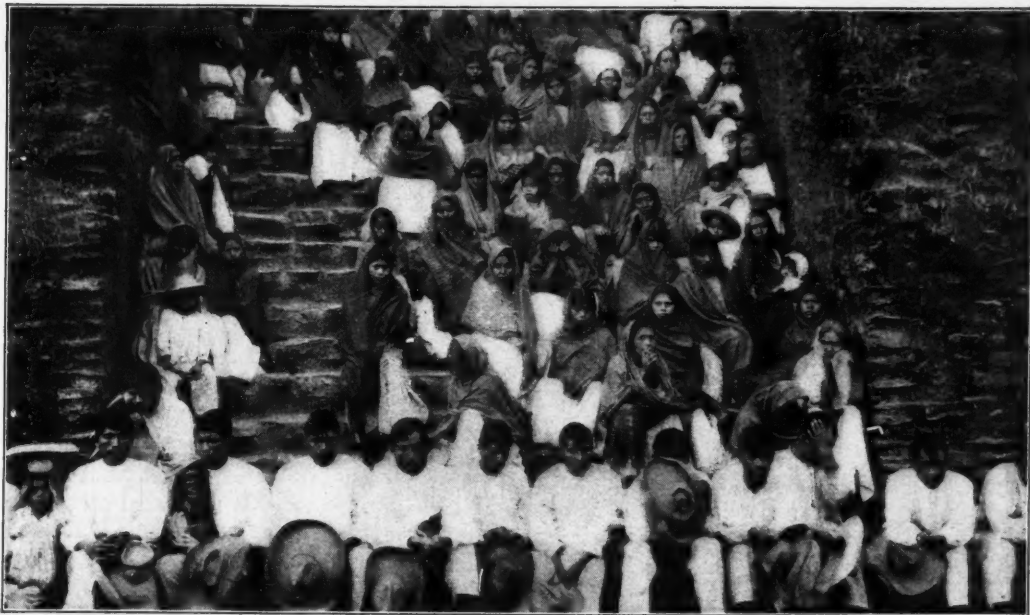
Under Secretary of Public Education of Mexico

THE NEW rural school might well be termed the great Mexican experiment. Here we have 4,000,000 Indians, 6,000,000 mestizo peasants—10,000,000 human beings that heretofore have been a negligible factor in Mexican life. We must begin by giving the Indian a language. We must respect his traditional culture, his wonderful folklore. We must make him ours, not by violation, but by incorporation. As for the peasant, in many cases a peon, we must kindle in him the spark of life; he must be energized, rehabilitated. The Indian and the peon are now ours by the mandate of the revolution, which has determined that no longer must the law of the foreigner reign in Mexico.

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PUPILS
Men and women
as well as children
go to school in
rural Mexico.

dred in all, united to listen to the supervisor's talk. The old men, survivors, doubtless, of many a revolutionary skirmish, gathered close to the speaker. The women, babes at their breasts, blue shawls over their heads, strangely Oriental in their timidity, stood, barefooted, on the outskirts. The rural guards, wild, fearless fellows, rested comfortably in their saddles. All were silent at first, as the supervisor began his speech, but soon the crowd began to burst into cheers. The talk dwelt on Mexico's release from the sufferings inflicted by the old régime, the preoccupation of the present government for the well-being of the rural masses, the respect due to the school and the need of community support and coöperation.

The Mexican rural school is faced with baffling linguistic problems. Of the four millions of indigenes, forty-nine ethnical groups may be distinguished, from the handful of Seri Indians, now dying out in Sonora, to the two million Aztecs in the center of Mexico. In one state alone, Oaxaca, there are fourteen distinct tribes or indigenous groups which speak seventeen different languages or dialects, varying to such an extent that within the same linguistic group the natives of one settlement cannot understand those of another.

The increase of the school system must be in two directions: horizontally, so as to extend the schools over the entire territory and provide every Mexican child with a minimum educational opportunity. To do this, 20,000 more rural schools must be established. For a million and a half children are still unprovided for; that is, five of every ten Mexican children still have no chance to attend a school.

Vertically, it will also be necessary to establish schools and agencies which promote specific training for the rural dweller. If the present type of school undertakes to develop his capacities as a man, the new type must develop his abilities as a farmer or industrial worker. Central agricultural schools will be organized (several are already successfully operating), as well as other kinds offering greater specialization, until a system is completed which realizes the

two great aims of a really good school system: the development of human personality, and the acquisition of a technique which makes life possible, agreeable, and worth while.

Still another problem is the transformation of rural schools of the old-fashioned type, still functioning throughout the country, but under the control of the various state governments. There are 7000 of these, the majority sunk in routine, disillusion, and neglect. As fast as the government means permit, the new type of school will supplant the old.

The Secretariat of Education is well aware that its schools, by themselves, cannot regenerate rural Mexico. Consequently it seeks and is obtaining the help of all the other governmental departments: those of health, agriculture, transport, industry, even the army. It realizes fully that if this great national undertaking is to succeed, the various phases of the program must be coördinated both in the office and in the field.

Mexico, then, so old in some ways, so young in others, is pioneering her way toward a modern civilization. It expects no miracles. It does not anticipate a rapid growth, an industrial boom, or a sudden increase in revenue. It is content to grow slowly, but wisely. The apathy of its people is gradually disappearing. It is true that the Indians of the sierra still get soddenly drunk, to forget their misery. Irony still burns in the eyes of the austere dwellers on the northern deserts, the irony born of the memory of countless vicissitudes and blasted hopes. Yet these people are responding to the stimulus offered through the agency of the new rural school.

As Señor Sáenz says:

"Since the Mexican nation is still in the making, the rural school must go beyond the norm and, without adhering to any pedagogical doctrine, must convert itself into a factor in advance of the fatherland, as an integrating factor which will give a Spanish voice to four millions of dumb Indians and present to all these scattered Mexicans the ideal of a united Mexico."

Storm Signals for London

By FRANK H. SIMONDS

I. Briand's Fall

IF THE PREMATURE DEATH of Stresemann constituted a disaster not alone for Germany but for Europe, that disaster has, unhappily, been followed all too promptly by an event of hardly less considerable portent. This was the sudden fall of the Briand Ministry, which constitutes the most important single event of October, actually dwarfing the visit of MacDonald to America. The whole European situation has once more been plunged into a state of doubt and danger far too reminiscent of the immediate post-war years to admit of comfort.

If the removal of Stresemann must be set down to an act of inscrutable Providence, the fall of Briand was the result of tangible political deeds. Or, to choose a more familiar explanation, if Stresemann died as the result of the superhuman exertions made necessary by the folly and futility of German Nationalistic operations, Briand was turned out as a direct consequence of the policy pursued by a British Labor Government at The Hague.

Europe has for five years, in increasing measure, enjoyed the benefits of a truce—of a partnership of peace. For the first five years following the War the dominant circumstance was the political struggle between France and Great Britain growing out of the conflicting vital interests of these two great nations, and centering upon treatment of defeated Germany.

Great Britain, represented during most of this period by Lloyd George, strove to hasten the economic recovery of Germany. Its purpose was to insure general European economic restoration, and thus to end the industrial prostration in Britain and abolish the frightful affliction of unemployment. For the British it was a matter of life and death that Europe should recover its capacity to buy in the British markets.

France, by contrast, was represented by a series of Premiers, beginning with Clemenceau and ending with Poincaré. Each had the same concern for the peculiar problem of his country; and each made the economic recovery of Germany conditional upon the guarantee of French security and assurance of the payment of reparations. Inevitably, too, each nation saw the policy of the other as selfish. Britain believed her prosperity was being sacrificed to French militarism, France concluded that her security was being sacrificed to British commercialism.

As for the Germans, the clash between the interests and policies of her two conquerors raised the hope that she could escape the worst consequences of the War, that she would be able to avoid payment of reparations, escape the military coercion of France and, measurably at least, win through the division of her conquerors what she had lost by their wartime unity.

This triangular conflict led to the occupation of the Ruhr. And it led equally certainly to the ruin of the national programs of all three countries. Britain saw European recovery fatally compromised, and her own economic situation gravely menaced, by the occupation of the Ruhr. Germany beheld her whole economic, industrial, and even social system wrecked by the resistance she made to the Ruhr occupation. France discovered that the occupation of the Ruhr failed to bring money payments, rousing a passion in the German heart which constituted a deadly menace to her future security. The exclusively national policies pursued by three nations thus brought all three countries face to face with failures, which were fraught with incalculable disaster.

In this crisis the three countries sought new leadership. France and Britain unseated Poincaré and Lloyd George, who were the protagonists of purely national policies. Germany turned to Stresemann, who became, in a recent happy phrase, "the Bismarck of peace."

It was Ramsay MacDonald who gave the new conception of coöperation its real impulsion at the London Conference, which framed the Dawes Plan. He was loyally supported by Herriot, who followed Poincaré in office. But both MacDonald and Herriot soon disappeared, and the task of salvaging Europe from the wreck of the War devolved upon Briand, Stresemann, and Austen Chamberlain. To them is due almost exclusively the incredibly swift and astonishingly extensive recovery of Europe in the last five years.

Explanation of this success is to be found in the single fact that these three statesmen grasped the essential truth that no exclusively national policy could prevail; that British prosperity, French security, German recovery were all conditioned upon the joint and closely associated labors of all three countries. All three men were patriots in the larger sense, seeking realization of their own country's just demands, but each recognized that rivalry spelled ruin.

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From Pravda (Moscow)

A SOVIET VIEW OF SNOWDEN

The Laborite Minister follows in the nationalist footsteps of the Tory Sir Austen Chamberlain.

73

And France, Italy, Belgium, and Germany agreed to pay the price because they regarded the gain as worth the sacrifice. But the results were instant. While the British press celebrated the triumph of Snowden, talking of British prestige and the return of the age of Palmerston and Disraeli, the French, Italian, and Belgian press bitterly discussed a humiliation out of all proportion to the petty sums involved.

With brief delay, too, the evil consequences were still further emphasized. While Briand, Stresemann, and Chamberlain had worked together, no question of personal or national prestige had been raised. All three shared in the glory of Locarno when Germany took her place at Geneva. The speech of Briand in welcome filled Europe; and the welcome of Chamberlain, if less striking, was hardly less applauded.

BUT NOW BRIAND returned from The Hague to Paris the foredoomed victim of French nationalism. He was assailed because he had surrendered French prestige to British. And Stresemann similarly returned to Berlin. He died in a last battle with German Nationalists, who denounced an old imperialist who had left it for a British Socialist government to harvest nationalistic glory. By a single stroke British Socialism had revived and invigorated French and German Nationalism and provided Italian Fascism with a new vindication.

What the consequences might have been had Stresemann lived may be debated. But hard upon the heels of The Hague episode came his death, and with his death there disappeared the single German statesman who commanded French confidence. Moreover, this death not merely followed The Hague episode but coincided with a new outburst of German Nationalist resistance to the Young Plan. At The Hague, Briand had agreed, upon the basis of acceptance of the Young Plan, to the speedy evacuation of Germany. But France was not ready to evacuate while the Young Plan was in doubt or while the conciliatory policy of Stresemann was in grave peril.

Briand's fall, therefore, was the result of a combination of the two extremes—the Nationalists, aroused by events at The Hague, and the radicals and socialists, who had long been hungering for office. For three years the prestige of Poincaré had sustained him in office in the face of radical and socialist hostility, by virtue of the votes alike of the Nationalists, the elements representing big business and high finance, and the great, thrifty French

bourgeois. Briand had succeeded to this position and to this support, but the events of The Hague deprived him automatically of the Nationalist votes.

Thus in one brief month not only did the two greatest figures of European reconstruction disappear, the one from life and the other from office; the whole spirit of coöperation and reconciliation was abolished. British nationalism, French nationalism, German nationalism, all took up the cry. Italian Fascism, which had seemed a mere isolated and discordant note, was now hardly distinguishable from the dominant tone in all the great capitals. Not yet in fact, but in tone and temper, Europe was back in the evil days of 1923.

I shall revert presently to the situation in the French Chamber and thus to the domestic political conditions of France, but at the moment I desire to emphasize the larger circumstance. The direct consequence of the Labor maneuver at The Hague has been to bring to an end five years of brilliant and successful European coöperation, which almost but not quite repaired all the reparable evils resulting from the World War. From the making of the Dawes Plan to the finishing of the Young Plan, Europe has enjoyed a period of cessation from national rivalries and international duels almost unique in the history of the old Continent.

Today coöperation between France and Britain, between Italy and Britain, and between France and Germany, if not impossible, has become incredibly difficult. Both the French and the Italian peoples, inspired by their own press, have identified the policy of British Labor not only as intensely national but as aggressively anti-French and anti-Fascist. For both peoples British Labor is an enemy, and resumption of the old task seems impossible until such time as British Labor shall be turned out of power.

Inevitably, therefore, the men who represent France in any new international conference, whether about the Young Plan or Naval Limitation, will go resolved to defend exclusively French interests against a British government seeking purely British advantage. The same is true of Italian Fascists. International conference becomes once more that battle for points between rival nationalisms which it was in all the long and unhappy period between the Peace Conference and the London Conference of 1924. The fact that Snowden earned a national ovation because he imposed a national policy, the fact that Briand fell because he sacrificed French national interests—these are



From the *Daily Eagle* (Brooklyn, N. Y.)

MACDONALD BRINGS HOME THE BACON
John Bull welcomes back his not-so-prodigious son from a worthwhile American trip.

circumstances which must weigh with politicians and the political parties to which they belong in all future international gatherings.

British Labor has, then, destroyed European co-operation to obtain a domestic political holiday. Lacking a majority in the House of Commons, beset by economic problems which do not admit of any swift or certain solution, Snowden deliberately and purposefully went to The Hague to inflame British jingoism and thus to consolidate Labor's political situation. But in doing this British Socialists inevitably played into the hands of nationalism in all countries. It thrust weapons into the hands of the Hittlers of Germany and the Mandels of France, already being used with fatal effect.

The pity of all this, too, is that what Snowden has compromised is that work of European reconciliation which MacDonald began. He has really done far more because he has robbed British Labor of the right to claim international peace as its chief purpose in foreign policy and to assert that nationalism is the natu-

ral game of the Tories and Conservatives. Under Snowden's impulsion and with MacDonald's passive assent, British Labor has gone nationalistic.

The cause of its brief burst of applause cannot be disguised. When Labor took over from the Tories, it inherited a condition of peace and coöperation in Europe, it found France and Italy friendly and eager to continue on existing lines. But today France and Italy are hostile, Europe is in an uproar and even the Germans, who were to be the beneficiaries of Labor's course, who instead of the French were to be Britain's first friends in Europe, are faced with the possible collapse of the Young Plan and the almost certain postponement of the evacuation of the Rhineland by Allied or at least French troops.

Obviously it is possible to take a too tragic view of the present condition. Europe has emerged safely from far graver perils in recent years. But it is not possible to mistake what Europe has suffered and may suffer as a result of Labor's foreign policy expressed by Philip Snowden.

III. Consequences at London

FOR AMERICANS this present state of European relations has a very definite interest. As between French and British policies we have obviously no right and no temptation to choose. If the present Labor government decides, as it obviously has, to break up the Anglo-French Entente which has functioned during the past five years; if it decides, as it manifestly has, to reverse the policy of a Tory government in dealing with the Italy of Mussolini, that also is outside the limits of our proper concern.

What is, however, of incalculable interest to us at this moment is the state of feeling in Europe, the spirit which exists in the temper alike of countries and of their ruling political groups. And this interest arises from the fact that we are shortly to return to Europe to attend an international conference, which in American eyes is the most important meeting since the Paris Peace Conference itself.

That this meeting is to take place is the consequence of the initiative of Mr. Hoover. Almost at the moment of taking office he began that series of gestures designed to clear the way for adjustment of Anglo-American differences in the naval strength, and thus to make possible the fruitful examination of the larger question of disarmament, or more exactly the limitation of armaments in the world.

This policy of the American President has had swift success. Beginning with the conversations of General Dawes and Ramsay MacDonald at Lossiemouth, continued by diplomatic negotiations, culminating in the visit of the British Prime Minister, Anglo-American public opinion has reached a point where agreement upon naval strength between the two countries seems almost automatically assured. And if Mr. Hoover deserves exclusive credit for that beginning, which was consequent upon his suggestion of a new yardstick, Mr. MacDonald is entitled to equal praise for his instant and loyal response.

Anglo-American relations are visibly on a better

footing than at any time in the past five years. An atmosphere of doubt and suspicion has been replaced by one of mutual confidence and trust. International relations are, after all, largely a question of psychology rather than of physical fact. And psychologically Anglo-American relations have undergone a profound change.

Yet this improvement, this transformation, cannot of itself lead to decisive consequences. Anglo-American settlement is contingent upon the arrival of a far wider agreement in which all the other naval powers, France, Italy, and Japan, in particular, must share. Thus, no matter what the spirit in which we and the British meet in London, no matter how complete the readiness of both to compromise, success depends upon the existence of a similar state of mind on the part of the other nations.

It is transparent that at the Paris Peace Conference and again at the Washington Naval Conference a program presented by an American administration was compromised by the quarrels and rivalries of the European nations. Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points vanished in the heat of the struggle between the rival national interests of France, Britain, and Italy. In an identical manner Charles E. Hughes's ambitious naval program was scuttled in all but its battleship details by reason of Anglo-French disagreements.

Once more we are going to an international conference with a clear and considered program, a program which raises no question of prestige abroad or of politics at home. That parity which we seek has been conceded by the British and constitutes a matter of utter unconcern for all the other nations to be represented. Nevertheless it must be perceived that the American program may easily become the football of the rival great powers of Europe.

For France and Italy will come to London not to a new international situation, but to a condition created at The Hague. London is to be but one more act in

the endless drama. And if Britain and the United States are to participate in a new spirit of friendliness and coöperation, France and Italy are bound to be influenced if not dominated by an older atmosphere of suspicion and of hostility.

Since The Hague both the French and the Italian people have decided that the Labor Government is their enemy. What most concerns them is not that the Conference of London should end an Anglo-American disagreement, but that it should not consolidate for Labor the victory won at The Hague. The success of the London Conference might easily prove disadvantageous to Italy and France; its failure could not in the least affect either country.

SINCE LABOR has come to power it has done two things. It has not only undertaken a brilliant campaign to promote Anglo-American friendship, but it has also just as conspicuously set out to terminate Anglo-French and Anglo-Italian partnership. If MacDonald has eagerly grasped the American hand, Snowden has with equal enthusiasm slapped the faces of France and Italy. And the success of the London Conference for the United States must depend upon the action of the Latin representatives.

I say the success for us, because our situation is far different from that of the British. If the London Conference fails to settle the question of parity in which we are interested, fails because the French and the Italians refuse to accept ratios and adopt principles which are the bases of Anglo-American adjustment, and if the result of this failure is to consolidate Anglo-American friendship, the gain in prestige for the MacDonald Cabinet will be incalculable.

Not only will Labor earn the applause of all the vast majority of the British public, which does sincerely desire better Anglo-American relations, but it will escape the criticism of those champions of the old doctrine of British naval supremacy, for if there is no agreement at London there will be no parity between us and the British. No one will accuse MacDonald or his associates of any Machiavellian design to escape giving us the parity promised.

Nevertheless it may come about that this will happen. It did happen at Washington. There we agreed to abandon our prospective battleship superiority, the British escaped the necessity to make any similar sacrifice in cruiser tonnage, and the "wicked"

French were saddled with the responsibility. Labor is certainly prepared in good faith to concede parity. But it is the Hoover Administration in Washington, not the Labor Government in Great Britain, which is vitally concerned with parity.

For every other country represented at London, save perhaps Japan, the question of prestige is far more important than that of American parity. Labor has set out avowedly to substitute Anglo-American friendship for Anglo-French. It is prepared to pay the price of parity to us, but naturally it is not unwilling to avoid payment if the responsibility is fixed upon the Latin countries. France and Italy, taking all too seriously the alleged prospect of an Anglo-American alliance, are bound to base their policy upon the defense of their own conceptions, which clash with the British. And the closer Anglo-American combination appears, the more uncompromising will be Latin opposition.

Neither France nor Italy cares a red herring whether we have parity with the British or not. But their interest lies in preventing the British from fixing the modalities of parity in such fashion as to reduce Latin naval strength to utter insignificance. For their cruiser strength they will not accept the battleship ratio of Washington. Nor will they assent to the British program of abolishing the submarine. And if we stand with the British on these controversial issues, our action will not lessen but increase Latin intransigence. The fact that Anglo-Saxon and Latin interests do not coincide, in short, is the chief stumbling block before the conference.

Patently it is still possible in the weeks which remain to iron out the existing difficulties. It is possible for the British Labor Government or the Hoover Administration, or both, to conduct negotiations with Rome and Paris which shall clear away the unmistakable obstacles. But, failing such successful activity, it must be perceived that the new international conference will assemble not under the spirit of MacDonald at Washington but of Snowden at The Hague.

It is undoubtedly possible to exaggerate the present dangers. On the other hand, it is foolish to mistake the fact that storm signals are being displayed at Paris and Rome and that there is at least a possibility, if not yet an assured probability, that at London Mr. Stimson will find himself face to face with the same difficulties which confronted Wilson at Paris in 1919 and Hughes at Washington in 1921.

IV. The French Situation

WHEN ONE TURNS to the domestic political situation in France it is to be confronted by a chaos well nigh incomprehensible to the American mind. The present Chamber of Deputies, elected in 1928, is made up of half a dozen considerable parties, none having anything like a majority. Up to a few months ago, however, this Chamber reluctantly supported Poincaré because he had recently saved the French franc and restored French finances. During his three years of power France had risen from economic ruin to a prosperity unequaled anywhere else in Europe. The Chamber had to stand by him.

Had Poincaré's health lasted he would unquestionably have retained power until the Young Plan had been adopted, provided there had been no accident. And the accident which wrecked Briand, namely the Snowden affair, would not have upset Poincaré because he would not have surrendered as did his successor. The essential difference between Poincaré and Briand is discoverable in the fact that Poincaré thinks in terms of France and Briand in those of Europe.

At The Hague Briand acted in the belief that the Young Plan was so important for all Europe, and that French interests were so closely tied up with those

of Europe as a whole, that a paltry sacrifice to insure adoption of the Young Plan would prove a good investment. But the trouble lay in the fact that while the money end of the sacrifice was insignificant, the moment the British press seized upon the affair and transformed it into a national victory, a triumph over France, a restoration of British ascendancy in Europe, the French press took up the cry. It represented the event as a defeat for France, the ruin of French prestige, the evidence of a determination of British Labor to humiliate French pride and sacrifice French interests.

Thus overnight the old and hateful atmosphere of the years before the Ruhr was restored. And while the break between Britain and France developed, Stresemann died. France saw the single German statesman whom it trusted disappear, and believed that the policy which was identified in the French mind with the great Foreign Secretary was compromised. After long years in which French apprehensions born of the war had slowly but surely died down, they were suddenly and violently revived at a moment when British policy seemed again to be that of the Lloyd George era.

Meantime in the French Chamber two factors were operating. On the one hand were the Nationalists, led by Marin, Maginot, and Mandel. They were skeptical about the whole Briand policy of conciliation, were utterly opposed to the premature evacuation of the Rhineland, believed Germany still the traditional menace to France, and were hostile to Labor because they regarded Labor as the natural ally of the Germans and the confessed foe of France. Therefore they took up arms against the Briand policy. Even when united this group could not control the Chamber; but they had supplied the majority of the votes which had sustained Poincaré and now maintained Briand.

On the other side of the Chamber were the Radicals and the Socialists, headed by Daladier and Blum respectively, and all the opposition which had made up the *Cartel des Gauches*. These groups were equally uneasy. They had never forgotten the fashion in which they had suddenly been thrust out of office by an explosion of public sentiment at the moment when the franc had collapsed. For three years they had been helpless, because with the triumph of his policy and the arrival of prosperity Poincaré had been invulnerable. But now Poincaré had completed his work and retired, France was prosperous, the franc beyond the reach of harm. And the politicians of the Left were hungry for office and power.

Nothing was easier then than that there should be a



From Kladderadatsch (Berlin)

THE RUMBLING RHINELAND

Peace, debating whether to enter the Rhineland, concludes: "I hear such a racket that maybe I'd better stay out of there!"

sudden combination of Right and Left, of Nationalists and Radicals, aided by Socialists, to expel Briand. The Nationalists were eager to get rid of Briand before he made new concessions, either to the Germans and British over the Young Plan or to the British and Americans in the forthcoming naval conference in London. MacDonald's apparent success in Washington served to sharpen their anxiety. The Radicals, who paradoxically advocated Briand's policy of compromise and concession, who favored early evacuation of the Rhineland and the general conception of peace with Germany, wanted office. They wanted to get rid of the Poincaré Cabinet which Briand now led.

One may guess, too, that Briand had little real desire to remain. He knew, none better, that his home situation had been fatally compromised by the Snowden episode. With the recollection of the Washington Conference in his mind he had little desire again to represent his country as Prime Minister in an Anglo-Saxon affair in which his own country's wishes were sure to conflict with both British and American wishes. It put him in the position of having to make new concessions at the cost of his political situation at home, or assume the responsibility for wrecking another Anglo-American conference abroad.

Once Briand had fallen, however, it became clear that the choice of a successor would be difficult. The vast majority of the French people desires a government which shall combine the policy of conservative economic policy at home with conciliatory foreign policy abroad. It wants about what it was assured by the combination of Poincaré and Briand.

But this combination was personal, not based upon the party alignment of the Chamber of Deputies. In that body were two controlling groups: a conservative Right, which supported the economic policies of Poincaré but in foreign policy was far more nationalist than Briand; and a radical Left, which sympathized with the foreign policy of Briand but opposed the economic conceptions of Poincaré. What might have been paralysis was prevented by the fact that the Poincaré-Briand Cabinet was supported by the more moderate members of both Right and Left, who constituted what in French political jargon is called the Center.

When Briand fell, Doumergue, President of the republic, followed the usual course and sent for the leader of the largest party, Daladier, who heads the Radicals. But Daladier failed to form a cabinet because the Socialists, whose votes are necessary for any Left combination, after a bitter discussion by a close vote, decided to stay out of combinations in order to wait for

an invitation to form a government of their own.

Doumergue then turned to Clementel, who in a measure represented the Center, but whose inclinations were rather toward the Left than the Right. But Clementel failed because the Left made impossible terms for their participation. Then Doumergue turned to Tardieu, the brilliant young lieutenant of Clemenceau, who has been a member of the Poincaré and Briand Cabinets in recent years. Tardieu is literally a man without a party, but his inclinations are even more clearly with the Right than are those of Clementel with the Left.

It is significant that in all the proposed combinations Briand was included as Foreign Minister. Briand belongs at the Left, and the price of his participation was the adoption of his foreign policy. This raised no difficulty for the Left or for the Center, but it did become a question with Tardieu, for his proposed government necessarily had to have a larger support from the Right. And the Right was hostile alike to Briand's policy in the evacuation of Germany and in the approaching naval conference.

Tardieu is the only man in French politics who has made a reputation since the War. He is known to Americans as the French High Commissary in Washington during the War, and as the aide to Clemenceau during the Peace Conference. His narrative of the Peace Conference is the authoritative French account. He is able, fearless, and honest. Alike as Minister of the Devastated Regions, of Public Works, and lastly of the Interior—politically the most important post in France—he has made a record. He had consented to serve in the Clementel Cabinet as Naval Minister, which would have brought him to London—and it is far from impossible that he may still go to London now that he is Premier.

As I write, the end is not in sight. Whatever Tardieu's fate it is clear that no French Ministry—and he is no exception—can have any prospect of long life or great authority. Only Poincaré could restore that, if he consented to take office. Only Tardieu could obtain anything like the same support from the Right that would be assured Poincaré, but no Premier would arouse so much opposition at the Left.

France seems certain to confront the critical period when the Young Plan must be adopted, the evacuation of Germany completed, the Saar Basin status regulated, and the London Conference carried through, with a Ministry which lacks authority at home and prestige abroad. Possibly Tardieu's present cabinet can do the trick, but the appearance of Tardieu at London would certainly mean that French policy would be vigorous rather than conccessive. Tardieu is essentially a fighter, a nationalist, and at home the target of precisely those radical and socialist elements which make up the present ruling party in Britain.

The fact that Tardieu understands the United States better than any other French public man, in certain phases as well as MacDonald himself, would add interest to the London Conference. But it would not necessarily make for harmony. In a word, if by any chance Tardieu does go to London he will go as the French answer to MacDonald, as Briand has been the opposite number to MacDonald.

As I close this article the cable reports a vote of confidence in Tardieu's cabinet. But his cabinet, as announced, is little more than the old ministry which has borne the name alike of Briand and of Poincaré. The Radicals and the Socialists are equally missing. Briand remains to control foreign affairs, but the real direction is disclosed by the appearance of Maginot in the War Department in place of the perpetual Painlevé, who goes now to Education.

Nominally Briand may be expected to have obtained an unfettered sway, but actually he is prisoner of that Right and Nationalist fraction of the Chamber which must supply the major portion of the votes. And the extreme Nationalists have already disclosed their opposition to the Briand policy of early evacuation. "No evacuation before the Young Plan is not merely ratified but established." That is their motto.

Concomitantly, across the Rhine, the German Nationalists have won their fight for a plebiscite, a referendum on the Young Plan. The victory is of the slightest, a bare 4,000,000 votes obtained in a total electorate of more than 20,000,000. It is little more than half the strength of the Nationalists as measured by the last election. Nevertheless this means a real defeat for the present cabinet, for the President, and for the Chancellor. It means that in Germany a new campaign over the Young Plan must be fought at the moment when French conditions will be affected by German circumstances.

In the new negotiations over the Young Plan Briand will not have Stresemann to deal with. The old triumvirate of peace has disappeared. Tardieu will not be able to support Briand with the prestige that Poincaré possessed. Moreover, if the Tardieu Ministry lasts until the London Conference, not only the Nationalists who support him but Tardieu himself is likely to impose upon Briand a far different line than might have been taken if there had been no Hague Conference and no Snowden "victory."

As for the arrival of Tardieu, alike because he is a friend of the United States and retains a host of friends on our side of the Atlantic, the event is unusually interesting. It is, too, the just recognition of more than ten years of distinguished public service and political activity. The lieutenant of Clemenceau at the Peace Conference, Tardieu suffered with his chief when the United States rejected the Treaty of Versailles, and France saw in this the fatal collapse of the Clemenceau policies. Relegated first to obscurity and then defeated for reflection, Tardieu's career seemed finished. Even the newspaper which he undertook disappeared.

But his eclipse was brief. In the midst of the approach of the franc crisis Tardieu stood for a vacancy in Belfort, the bit of Alsace left to France in 1871, was elected, passed quickly into the Poincaré Cabinet, was presently promoted from Public Works to the Interior. For three years he has been the coming man. He is no longer the heir of Clemenceau, he has made good in his own right. He is, too, the youngest man of prominence in French politics. But, at the moment, his first cabinet seems almost inescapably doomed, and his success today would be little short of a miracle. But failure would certainly be but a postponement, for henceforth he is to be reckoned with.

The Old World Moves to the Prairie



By
RUTH
WALKER



IN WINNIPEG
Exhibitors in one of
Canada's Folk Art
Festivals. At left, a
Danish girl embroid-
ering; at right a
Yugoslav making
wicker furniture from
Manitoba's red wil-
lows.

CANADA, UNTIL RECENTLY, has thought of her new settlers much as other countries do: "Are they healthy? Will they work? Will they become loyal citizens?" These questions satisfactorily answered, the newcomers were taught the customs, laws, and language of their new home so that they might quickly be absorbed into the nation. Canada regarded them only as future Canadians. Their past traditions were of little concern as long as they did not interfere with the smooth-running machinery of Canadian life.

Then Canada had an awakening. She began to think: "Here are people come from all the old lands of Europe. Perhaps in an effort to standardize them into Canadians their heritage of folk arts is being destroyed and lost forever."

Winnipeg was the natural place to test this idea. Capital of Manitoba, gateway to the mines and the vast grain-rich prairies, it is a city that attracts the newcomer. So in June of last year there was given in Winnipeg a New-Canadian Folk Song and Handicraft Festival in which all the various racial groups from Europe were invited to participate with their native music, dances, and handicrafts. This festival is only one of the several which henceforth will be regular events in Canada.

The Folk Song Festival was organized by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the Handicraft Exhibit by the Canadian Handicrafts Guild. Appropriately the two combined forces, for song and work are indivisible in those old lands where tasks are enlivened by songs, and songs take their rhythm from the turn of the spinning wheel or the beat of the flail.

The large lobby of the Royal Alexandra Hotel was given over to the exhibit of handicrafts. Afternoon concerts were held in the hotel ballroom; and the Walker Theater, with a seating capacity of more than two thousand, was used for the evening concerts. For five days these places were thronged with Old-Canadians, wide-eyed with wonder at the gifts of folk art

brought to them by New-Canadians from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Iceland, Holland, France, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Italy, Rumania, Finland, Russia, Yugoslavia, and the Ukraine.

Each racial group had been allowed to choose what would best represent it, and to arrange its own share in the concerts and exhibits. And how they all had worked! The country was scoured for the best examples of their craftsmanship, and singers, dancers, and musicians were inspired by love and pride to show what arts they had brought from old homeland to new.

A walk through the handicraft exhibition was a tour of the world in miniature, for at each picturesque booth were women in the traditional costumes of their country, some embroidering, spinning, and weaving, others ready to explain to the visitor how it is done.

HERE, FOR EXAMPLE, is the kitchen of a Norwegian cottage with gaily painted cupboards and grandfather's clock. On the shelves are pieces of Norwegian pottery and even the national instrument, a Hardanger violin, inlaid with mother-of-pearl. Near the hearth-corner a girl sits at her loom weaving a tapestry in which are the blues of fjord water and the greens of Norway pines. This girl, Mitzi Andersen, has been trained in the best handicraft schools of Norway and Sweden. Give her flax and she will bring you back intricately embroidered linen. As for wool, there is no middleman between the sheep's back and her deft fingers. The costume she wears was made entirely by herself. She spun and wove the wool, dyed it with her own vegetable dyes, and embroidered it after her own design. One or two of the tapestries and rugs on the cottage walls have won prizes in the old country, but most of her work, like practically all that at the other booths, was made in Canada.

Nearby is the work of the Hungarians: vivid embroidery in silk and wool. In the Danish booth a pretty head is bent over lace bobbins. Next door a jolly Polish girl, in striped skirt and scarlet bodice,

shows some unique fabrics from the Mazur—"the middle part of our Poland, where the Mazurkas come from!" Belgium, France, Iceland, and French Canada, have famous laces, fine needlework, and soft homespun. The Swedish booth contains piles of white linen, and Italy brings a replica of the Milan Cathedral done in wood-carving as fine as a cobweb.

Czechoslovakians from western Canada have beautiful rugs made from the wool of their own sheep, and at the Jugoslavian booth a man, dressed from rakish cap to high boots in embroidered leather, is working miracles with the red willows of the Manitoba prairies. "See," he chuckles, "the farmer he used to swear at these willows because they grow so fast and thick, but now I show him how he can make tables and chairs of them—and even prepare for the new little farmers!" He waves a supple hand toward the cradle he has just finished.

A thatched roof spreads over blouses, rugs, and draperies of exotic color, and the girls here wear gorgeous costumes and flowered head-bands with blue and yellow ribbons streaming from them—the colors of the Ukraine, "Blue sky above the golden grain." Visitors crowd around, fingering the fabrics on exhibition, murmuring appreciative "ohs" and "ahs."

A little to one side, watching them with shrewd old eyes, stands a woman with a kerchief knotted over her white hair. She turns to the girl beside her—her daughter, short-haired, short-skirted, indistinguishable from the visitors: "You are now Canadian. That is right. This is our very good home. But my work of my old country, that, too, is nothing to forget or hang the head about. You see, now?" The younger eyes give one long look at the admiring crowd, and meet the old eyes again with new wisdom. This little incident is symbolic of the whole festival. It is an adventure in understanding.

In the concerts of the festival there was rhythm for the lover of dancing, strange melodies to delight the musician, color to fill an artist's palette, and, best of all for the plain ordinary citizen, a joyous and original entertainment.

IT WAS PLAIN that each group had arranged its share in the programs with care and pride. Denmark, for instance, was represented by a club of young people who had never before appeared in public, but whose performance had all the fresh charm of a holiday meeting on the village green. Led by a fiddler, they marched on in order of size; tiny children first, next adolescents, then grown-ups, and last of all two stalwart lads holding the Danish flag and the Canadian, the latter, with gracious generosity, held an inch or two higher than the former. They sang the Danish

National Anthem, and then, with a flutter of ribbons and a twinkling of silver coat-buttons, stepped the merry measures of their folk dances.

Poul Bai, a Danish baritone, now teaching at a Canadian conservatory of music, joined them and sang folk songs. A sweet-faced girl, a graduate in civil engineering from the University of Copenhagen, recited in soft, precise English the translation of a famous poem telling of her "sea-enlured" homeland where "all the women's eyes are blue." After another song, they all

marched off with their two flags, the old and the new, fluttering behind them.

Similar performances of songs and dances were given by Swedish, Norwegian, and Dutch groups. A band of Italian boys and girls danced the Tarantella, and Hungary brought songs, dances, and folk tunes played by a string quintet in the manner of the Hungarian Gypsies. Icelanders, who came so long ago to Canada that they may be counted, like the Scots, as pioneers, had not forgotten the songs of their old land.

Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Jugoslavia were represented in song, and a group of dashing Don Cossacks danced to the accompaniment of their instrument, the Bala-laika. Mennonites, who have found religious freedom in Canada, came in from their Manitoba colony to sing German folk songs and Luther's hymn, "Ein Feste Burg ist Unser Gott." Poland was represented by four handsome and fleet-footed couples who danced the "Mazur," and by a choir that had been organized in Winnipeg in 1910 by a lieutenant in the Polish army who was later killed

in the Polish War of Independence.

THE LARGEST and one of the most impressive groups was from the Ukraine. Florence Randall Livesay, the Canadian poet who has translated much of their folk poetry, calls them "a race of poets, musicians, artists, who have fixed for all time their national history in songs of the people which no centuries of oppression could silence." When the Ukrainian choir of more than eighty sang these songs of the Kobzars (their minstrels), the effect was inspiring; and their ballet had all the spontaneity of folk work with the added finish of professional training.

Perhaps of all the groups, great or small, the most touching was that of the New-Canadians from the Black Forest, who came over to Canada in one farm colony only two years ago. They are settlers of high caliber. The head of the colony is a lawyer; his wife, a doctor of medicine. Our enemies ten years ago, now our new fellow-citizens, they were shy at first of the large, strange audience. Gravely they sang "O Schwarzwald, O Heimat" and an old Suabian song of farewell which they had sung from the train at Frei-



THE SWORD DANCE
As shown at the Highland Gathering held in Banff, Alberta, which was named for the older city in Scotland.

burg when they were leaving for Canada. But it was not long before the enthusiasm of the audience encouraged them, and they laughed and chattered as they swung their partners to the accompaniment of a mouth organ.

The festival ended with the stage a mass of brilliant color as the national costumes of Scandinavian, Slav, Magyar, Teutonic, and Latin peoples blended, and four hundred voices were raised in one national song, "O Canada."

ALL CREDIT FOR THIS and the other folk art festivals that now have their place in the cultural life of the country must be given to their originator, John Murray Gibbon.

The first one to be held was the Canadian Folk Song and Handicraft Festival at Quebec in May, 1927. A lover of folk music and a student and translator of folk poetry, Mr. Gibbon saw an untapped mine of spiritual wealth in the lovely songs of French Canada; and in the Quebec festival he revealed this wealth to Canadians in general and to the world.

These old songs, the bloom of melodic and poetic seeds brought over from France hundreds of years ago and cherished in Canada from generation to generation, are as yet the only typical music that Canada can claim. Many of them date from the days of the troubadours, but they took on a more robust rhythm when they were sung to the vigorous motions of wood-chopping or cloth fulling. Still other songs sprang up in Canada to tell of the life of logger, voyageur, and habitant. Inspired by the first festival, collectors began to gather these songs for national records, and some idea of the wealth of them may be realized from the fact that Marius Barbeau, the Canadian folk-lorist, has already collected some five thousand in the Province of Quebec.

The Quebec festival was repeated last year under the auspices of the National Museum, National Gal-



AS IN HOLLAND, SO ON THE PRAIRIE

One of the sixteen European nations represented in the Winnipeg Folk-song and Handicraft Festival was the Netherlands.

lery, and Public Archives of Canada, and under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor General and Lady Willingdon. Habitants from outlying villages hitched up their horses and drove to the Château Frontenac in Quebec City to show their homespuns and sing their songs; Canadian and French interpreters of folk music gathered there; and internationally known operatic and concert artists came to take part in historical sketches depicting the founding of the Quebec homespun industry in 1705, and the famous "Order of Good Times," inaugurated by Champlain.

Prominent in this second festival was the E. W. Beatty prize competition for musical compositions based on Canadian folk melodies. Heretofore interest in this music had not been great because little of it was recorded and available in harmonized versions. Now, the prize-winning compositions, splendid vocal and instrumental arrangements, will be at hand for the use of musicians all over the world. The Quebec festival is to be held again in the spring of 1930, and probably every second year thereafter.

It was fitting that, after celebrating the folk arts of French Canada, the next festival should carry on the traditions of those sturdy Scottish pioneers who helped to develop the Canadian West. This festival took the form of a Highland Gathering, and was first given in September, 1927. It was repeated in September, 1928, and will henceforth be an annual event. Banff in the Canadian Rockies, namesake of Banff in the Scottish Highlands, was chosen as the scene.



OLD FRANCE STILL LIVES IN QUEBEC

The Bytown Troubadours and Madame LaChange, who helped bring folk song, folk poetry, and folk art to the first of Canada's Folk Festivals, held in Quebec two years ago.



DISARMAMENT—naval and military—is now the order of the day. Curtailment of land forces has occupied much attention at the League of Nations, and Messrs. Hoover and MacDonald have amicably discussed parity of fleets.

At Geneva England, Germany, and several of the smaller nations of Western Europe, incline to the belief that a country's true soldier strength should be reckoned not only by counting the troops in active service with the colors—but trained reserves should also be included. Other nations with large numbers of reservists—notably France—insist that only active troops should count as a basis for reduction. Incidentally, England and Germany employ long-service volunteer armies which yield few trained reserves, while France and the other conscripting countries add mightily to their reserve corps each year.

But reduction is in the air none the less, and the glamour of soldiering and of warlike trappings has suffered a serious decline. The soldier is nowadays regarded more as a necessary public servant than as a romantic figure to whom special adulation is due. War is no longer viewed as the noblest of professions.

Before 1914, military Europe provided a veritable blaze of color in which every rainbow hue was represented. The Red of England, the light and Prussian Blues of France and Germany, the Black of Italy, the Green of Russia, were familiar to every tourist, who naturally associated the soldier with the peacock. Especially were cavalry uniforms brilliant, the British and Germans having different color schemes for almost every regiment. Headgear ranged in style from the crested Grecian helmet of the French dragoon to the wide-brimmed plumed hat of the Italian Bersaglieri.

The practical but drab service uniform, now used universally and for all occasions, made an initial appearance with the Rough Riders of 1898 in their Cuban campaign, and with the British Army in the closing stages of the Boer War. Khaki was the color used in both armies, the Americans wearing felt campaign hats and the British pith sun helmets for protection on the broiling veldt. But it was with the World War that inconspicuous garb came into its own, sounding the knell of pomp and circumstance.

KHAKI IS THE GARB of the British forces today. The tunic buttons to the neck with a turn-over collar, except for officers, whose coats boast the

Mars Seeks



notched lapels of civilian dress. Trousers are cut rather full, and roller puttees are used. For Eastern service, short khaki trunks are worn which leave the knees bare. The kilts of the Highlanders—adopted by the wild tribesmen of long ago in imitation of the short skirts of the Roman legionaries—have lost their tartan plaids and are also of plain khaki material. A very flat peaked cap with the regimental badge on the front is the regular headgear, while the steel helmet used is round and shallow. Brass buttons are retained.

The British Army has retained the old dress uniforms for limited use by certain regiments. Only royal Guard organizations, on show duty about London, have continued to parade in their old finery—the five Foot Guards regiments in fur caps (similar to those worn by Napoleon's Old Guard at Moscow and Waterloo) and red coats, the Life and Horse Guards in their breastplates, jackboots, and plumed helmets.

France went through the War in a pale "horizon" blue, with here and there a pair of bright red trousers reminiscent of 1870. This light blue shade, an ideal service color, has recently been supplanted by the popular khaki—although the cut of the uniforms remain the same. A long double-breasted overcoat is usually worn, with the skirts in front looped back out of the way. Roller puttees are worn, and the steel helmet used by the troops is crested and decorated with a bursting bomb insignia. The French African contingents wear khaki, and often native fezzes. A stiff cap is worn by French officers.

The Italians are clad in an attractive grayish green uniform. The tunics usually fasten with hooks and eyes, dispensing with the use of buttons. For full dress, epaulettes and decorations are applied to this simple service dress. Roller puttees are in use, and the steel helmet is of the French pattern. The numerous Fascist militia units wear the famous black shirts with this gray-green garb. The Italian officers wear an unusually high stiff cap, decorated with braid. The old Roman Eagle is a familiar uniform badge.

The present German Army—an organization limited to 100,000 twelve-year professionals by the Treaty of Versailles—wears the famous field gray uniform so familiar to everyone during the War. The tunics button to the neck with a turn-over collar. The trousers are tucked into heavy boots. A flat peaked cap similar to the British type is in use, with a German Eagle plate in front. A bell-shaped steel helmet is worn by

By ROGER SHAW

Protective Coloring



all ranks, and at nearly all times. General and staff officers have broad red stripes on the trousers. Decorations on collars and shoulder straps vary.

For dress occasions the Spanish Army employs a lightish blue—similar to that which has been used by the French—for tunics, trousers, and overcoats. Generals and infantry officers wear red trousers, while stiff caps are worn which vary in color according to the army corps. For field service a dull khaki uniform is used by all, simple and hard to distinguish.

The troops of Poland are clad universally in khaki, the tunics with an upright collar. Generals have a dark blue double stripe on the trousers. A singular square-topped cap—the *czapka*, or national headdress—is worn by all ranks. In the cavalry the cap band is colored, varying according to regiment. These caps carry the badges of rank on the front. A crested steel helmet of French pattern, ornamented by a silver eagle, is worn in actual combat.

The Czechoslovak Army uses a drab khaki, with an American style "overseas cap" for head-dress. The cavalry wear red pantaloons. A German-type steel helmet is issued to the soldiers, and the soft cap may be worn under this in cold weather. Small badges distinguish the various branches of the service.

Jugoslavia uniforms its army in olive yellow. The boots and equipment are of black leather, and a soft cap is worn. The steel helmet used is a crested Grecian style of individual appearance.

The three small Baltic states—Lithuania, Latvia, and Esthonia—have employed a woolly khaki as their service tint, and the uniforms are reported to be similar to those of the British Army.

The Belgian uniforms are likewise similar to those of the British, being of khaki and of a similar cut. The Holland Dutch use a gray-green material, with bronze buttons. A steel helmet of the French kind is worn, and the stiff type of cap is in use.

Switzerland has also dressed its mountaineers in gray-green. The tunic collars are upright; and general officers wear a black stripe on the trousers. An unusual cap, high in front and full at the back, with

a black leather peak is worn by the officers—generals having a black cap band. A steel helmet is employed. The Austrian *Republik's* garb resembles Germany's.

The Irish Free State, which enjoys a national volunteer army entirely independent of any British jurisdiction, has clothed its soldiers appropriately enough in olive green. The tunics have upright collars. A flat peaked cap is worn, carrying a Harp badge and Gaelic inscription on the front.

The Japanese Army is dressed in khaki uniforms, with a dark blue dress for ceremonial occasions. A flat peaked cap similar to that of the Germans, khaki with a red band and gold star badge, is worn in the field; the dress cap is blue, decorated with gold braid, and surmounted by a white ostrich feather. The Rising Sun insignia of Japan adorns the front. The Guard cavalry wear red trousers when on parade. Puttees are worn with the usual khaki uniforms, and the steel helmets in use are high and dome-shaped.

The Russian Soviet troops wear a curious pointed hood which reaches to the shoulders in cold weather, and may be rolled up at other times. The front of the hood carries a large red cloth star—the Communist emblem. Ankle-length drab overcoats are the salient feature of the uniform, and rank is indicated by red enamel badges pinned to the collar. Roller puttees are in use, and buttons bear the stamp of crossed Hammer

and Sickle, symbolic of worker and peasant.

The distinctive feature of United States uniforms is that both officers and men wear a four-button coat with notched lapels of civilian cut—similar to that worn by British officers. Badges are worn on the lapels. Olive drab khaki is the color adopted, with white shirts for dress and khaki ones for field service. A barracks cap, flat and peaked like the British, is in use; and also the familiar felt "campaign hat" with pointed crown—which carries a colored cord varying with the branch of the service. Officers wear a black and gold cord. A round helmet, identical to that of the British Army, is issued, and puttees and laced boots are standard for infantry and mounted troops.

Military Strength of the Leading Powers (1929)

	Active Armies	Organized Reserves
France	666,945	5,010,000
Russia	658,000	5,425,000
Italy	346,990	2,995,246
Roumania	266,500	750,000
Spain	260,700	1,853,503
Poland	242,372	500,000
Great Britain	212,044	318,579
Japan	210,000	2,033,000
Czechoslovakia	150,000	1,489,000
Jugoslavia	142,000	1,200,000
United States	134,505	291,744

United States, England, and Germany employ volunteers only; the other nations use conscription.

NEWS *and* OPINION

Including
a Survey of the World's Periodical Literature

Unshackling the Mind

By SIR PHILIP GIBBS

From the October 27 New York Times Magazine

MOST OF US are only dimly aware that we are living through a time of enormous change which is altering the mind of mankind in a way which no previous revolution achieved so rapidly. Future historians will look back to this period as a time of escape from the imprisonment of thought.

Looking back to the world before the War, it is even now astonishing to think how much the majority of peoples were walled in by narrow enclosures of the mind. Behind their national frontiers they lived isolated from their neighbors. International intercourse was mainly conducted by an official class of Ambassadors and secretaries who sent home reports to their governments based upon espionage, social intrigue, the whisperings and gossip of antechambers and dinner tables. There was no frankness of conversation, not much personal or direct contact between the elected representatives of the nations. International affairs were dealt with by formal notes between foreign offices, each deeply convinced that they must never show their cards in this game of poker.

And the ordinary people whose lives were at stake on this game were deeply and profoundly ignorant of the world beyond their own frontiers. They had very little interest in the world problems because their imagination was bounded by their own parish and their little local affairs. They disliked "foreigners" whoever they might be. Their ideas about life—I mean the ideas of peasants, small shopkeepers, city clerks and the middle-class masses who make up the bulk of a nation—were traditional, parochial, and national. They lived behind walls of prejudice, intolerance, and ignorance.

Their minds moved slowly. Even their bodies did not get about much beyond their own cabbage patch or workshop, in spite of railway trains. Before the War in a small country like England I met elderly men and women who had never

made a railway journey! They followed in their fathers' footsteps no further than the village green. Just before the War I met the sexton of a country churchyard whose forefathers had worked on this small patch of earth since the fourteenth century. It never occurred to him that he might go out into the world beyond—until one day a war happened and he became a soldier and went out to Egypt and Mesopotamia and came home a changed man.

That war which ended in 1918 took millions of men beyond their garden walls. In my own garden now, beyond the window where I am writing this, there are some workmen busy with a new house. I

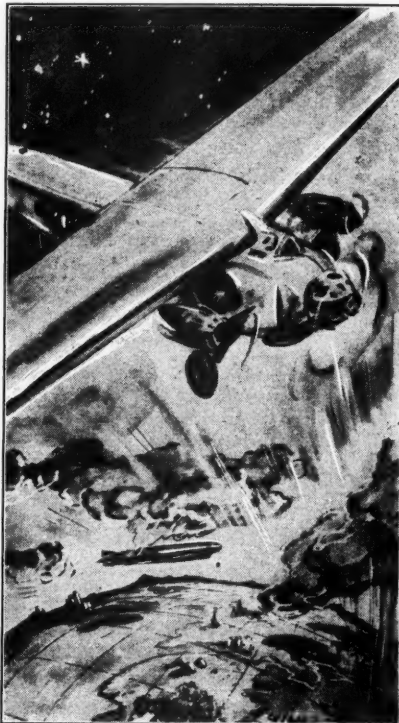
have been talking with them and find that one was out in France, and another went to Jerusalem with Allenby, and another was in the Dardanelles. That war brought Americans to Europe. Australians came from their bush, Canadians from their ranches. It was the beginning of the great change. The imagination of mankind was shaken out of its old ruts by that enormous conflict. Orientals as well as western peoples began to think differently. They began to think in terms of the world instead of within the narrow boundaries of the rice field or the cabbage patch. . . .

A few weeks ago I spent an afternoon at the Lufthafen or airport of Berlin. Thousands of Berlin folk were there listening to a radio concert, drinking light beer, watching the scene in the great aerodrome below the terrace. It was a scene which meant something very significant in the new psychology. Every twenty minutes or so, punctual to a timetable on a big board below, an airplane arrived from some other country or set forth on a journey to far fields—in Switzerland, Poland, Italy, Austria. Passengers stepped out with their bags, other passengers departed. It was their adventure, but the spectators shared it in their minds. Time was changing its meaning. Distance was altering. The walled-in mind was escaping from confinement.

Some months ago I was talking with Sir Philip Sassoon, who was then Under-Secretary for Air in Premier Baldwin's Government. He had just made an air survey of the British Empire—a round-the-world journey.

"What do you bring back from it?" I asked.

"A new mind," he answered, with a faint, thoughtful smile. "It gives one entirely different conceptions of life. It's like Einstein's theory of relativity. Time and space take on a different value. These little countries like Greece and Palestine—one hops over them! Their little quarrels,



By Cesare, in the New York Times Magazine
TIMES ARE CHANGING
"These little countries—one hops over them."

Ten Leading Articles

revolts, nationalities, races—how small they seem! The human family is getting closer together."

We are looking over our garden walls for the first time. The result has been a network of treaties for arbitration and conciliation which may have begun with insincerity among some of their guarantors, but which have created a system of checks and balances for the postponement of conflict and the settlement of disputes likely to arrest a sudden outbreak of war in some future crisis. The Kellogg pact and the adhesion of many nations to the World Court of Justice will bring the United States into the family councils of mankind in spite of reservations of this or that. A stampede into war cannot happen again as it did in 1914.

Today as never before people are being taken out of their immediate environment for a time at least, writes Sir Philip. Their outlook on life is widened by radio, travel, the automobile, and the moving picture.

One cannot say yet whether the effect of all this enlargement of vision is going to be good or bad for human intelligence. But one can say, and must say, that it is not going to leave people's minds as they were, in the same old ruts. It is a mental revolution all right, more radical than the French Revolution which did something to liberate men's minds.

Then there is this reading habit, not only of newspapers but of books. The reading public is extending. . . . It is not only a novel-reading public. It reads little books on science, philosophy, history, every branch of knowledge because—strange as it may seem—it wants to know. It wants to get closer to the riddle of life. It wants a short cut to truth.

It wants to get behind the veil of other people's lives. . . .

We of the older generation do not know what exactly is happening in the mind of youth. But something very radical is happening. . . .

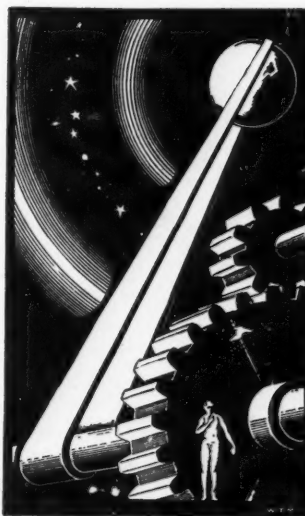
The pace of the rhythm of life for youth has been speeded up and time and space have different values in the imagination of the younger generation. How can it be

otherwise when the other day an English airman flew 330 miles an hour in the contest for the Schneider Cup? The world, and especially the mind of the world, is moving fast, and in half a century will be a different world beyond one's present imagination. There will be fewer divisions between races and nations, and perhaps greater wisdom and happiness for the average man and woman. Who knows?

A Billion Wild Horses

By STUART CHASE

From the *Technology Review*



Decoration by W. T. Murch for "Men and Machines," by Stuart Chase: Macmillan

THE MODERN man of science, and particularly the engineer, is normally so engrossed in his specialized line of research, or in his particular job, that he has little time to step aside from his activity, and ask what his work is doing to the world. He perfects, let us say, a teletypesetter whereby the labor of some thousands of linotype operators is saved. The newspapers run congratulatory editorials, banquets are held, honors bestowed.

But what about the linotypers tramping the streets? Or he invents a poison gas

against which no mask furnishes protection. His government welcomes him with open arms. But what about some millions of non-combatants in the next great war? Or he develops a mechanically beautiful outboard motor, and lo! day and night become as hideous on lake and bay as under the elevated at Herald Square. Or he chases formulæ into the spirals of the quantum theory and before he knows it has given, or is alleged to have given, religion another sock on the nose.

It is doubtless presumptuous for a lay-

Ten Leading Articles

Selected from the Month's Magazines by the REVIEW OF REVIEWS

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Ten Leading Articles

man to rush in where the priests of science themselves have seldom trod, but some laymen are cursed with a philosophical curiosity, and I happen to belong to that racked and driven group. . . . In brief, gentlemen, I am no engineer, despite my two years at the Institute, but I want to know what you engineers are up to, what kind of joy-ride you are giving this planet on the back of a billion horsepower, and whether the world is really a better place to live in since you started the laboratory racket along about the time James Watt took a walk on Glasgow Green and smiled because the answer to the problem of a vacuum in a steam chamber had come to him. . . .

I HAVE TRIED to follow the trail of the billion horses with diligence, but they are a wild, onery lot. It will take a better man, yes, a whole seminar of better men, comprehensively to chronicle their marchings and counter marchings. A tentative balance sheet may, however, be struck in the following terms: . . .

Effects manifestly good:

The life span of modern peoples has grown longer.

Higher living standards in terms of material goods have been secured for a larger percentage of the total population than ever before.

The shrinkage of space brought about by machinery is demonstrating more forcibly every day the essential social and economic unity of the world. (While the logic is inevitable, the acceptance thereof is still remote.)

Hours of labor have decreased in recent years. We still work harder and longer than have many former societies with a hundred holidays or more a year (Germany in 1400, for instance), but if the machine were encouraged to function as a true labor-saving device, we could undoubtedly do better in this respect.

Superstition is declining. The way-faring man is somewhat readier to ask: "What makes this thing act the way it does?" rather than fall on his face before unknowable mysteries. . . .

Cruelty as a social phenomenon has undoubtedly decreased in the last century. Who used to weep for famine sufferers in China? Now the cable and the camera bid us weep in strict order, reaching for a check book the while. A citizen of Rome, one suspects, would have regarded the Red Cross as so much moonshine.

Effects manifestly evil:

The menace of mechanized warfare grows daily more ominous.

National resources are being exploited with prodigious waste, and little care for the future. . . .

Specialized tasks are sundering the ancient trinity of work, play, and art, and thus tending to upset an admirable and

perhaps biologically necessary human equation. . . .

Specialization has enormously promoted the importance of money, making it the *sine qua non* of modern life. This leads to a serious confusion of values, in that the symbol displaces the underlying reality.

Workmen, clerks, even executives, are displaced by machinery faster than they can be absorbed in other occupations. . . .

At the present time industry is clearly over-valued at the expense of agriculture. These two great activities are fundamentally out of balance.

Mechanization has led to cities so congested that it gives little pleasure to live in them, or to contemplate what will happen if the pressure becomes much greater. By and large the subway is an engine for "pumping us back and forth from places where we would rather not live, to places where we would rather not work." . . .

The impact of the machine on nature peoples has normally been an unrelieved story of progressive degeneration. Firearms, factory rum, and ready-made pants—with their concomitants—have corrupted every littoral upon which they have landed.

Effects both good and evil:

The world's population has doubled in the last hundred years, due more to the machine than any other factor. This pleases militarists more than it does philosophers. . . .

The machine has deprived the housewife of her sometime skills, and so forced many women into futility and neurotic unrest. It has also forced women into the wage-earning class and thus greatly in-

creased the independence and the dignity of the sex as a whole.

The Power Age has broken up the *mores* of marriage, the family, and religion to a marked degree. This is a painful process, but perhaps invigorating. . . .

The quality of certain goods has undoubtedly declined as compared with the hand-made article, but the quality of others has improved. If the machine is kept within its technological limits, it can provide a whole new budget of useful, durable, and even beautiful products. Regard an ocean liner or a well-built motor car. We also note the beautiful mechanisms employed to turn out terrible trash—for instance, the broadcasting control board, with a fourth-rate politician (shall we say the normal variety?) before the microphone.

We tend to draw our knowledge increasingly from written documents and decreasingly from first-hand experience—as did the guild apprentice. This divorces us from reality, but gives us wider scope. . . .

There is some overlapping in the above lists, but it is inevitable. All items are part of one organic phenomenon—prime movers clanking about in the social structure. The reader must draw his own conclusions, but as I study the schedules, I incline to the belief that machinery has so far brought more misery than happiness into the world. It has, however, brought the fresh winds of change; and with them vitality and invigoration. . . .

The man of science has loosed the billion wild horses on the world—and beautiful galloping steeds they are—but by and large they are running wild.

De Profundis

By RICHARD HALLIBURTON

From the November *Ladies' Home Journal*

THE NOONDAY HEAT rested heavily on the Iles du Salut. Man and beast, the wind and the sea, lay sleeping. It was the siesta hour. But that day the Iles du Salut were not destined to complete their usual slumber, for they were awakened, suddenly and startlingly, by a strange and terrible roar that fell down upon them from the skies. Every sleeping inhabitant leaped to his feet. Was a cyclone coming from the Caribbean Sea? Or a tidal wave? Windows flew open. People rushed out into the streets.

The cause of all the roaring was soon apparent: a gigantic airplane streaking

overhead—the first airplane the Iles du Salut had ever seen.

It was the flying boat Washington making its historic, pathfinding flight from New York to Buenos Aires. And I was aboard her. . . .

Devil's Island, and its two companions—the Iles du Salut—the most terrible, the most tragic prison in the world, where, just off the coast of French Guiana, France sends her worst, her most dangerous, criminals to die of tropical heat, and fever, and wretchedness, and despair.

Down upon the eight hundred miserable, decaying victims of this infamous prison, our seaplane swept like a sur-

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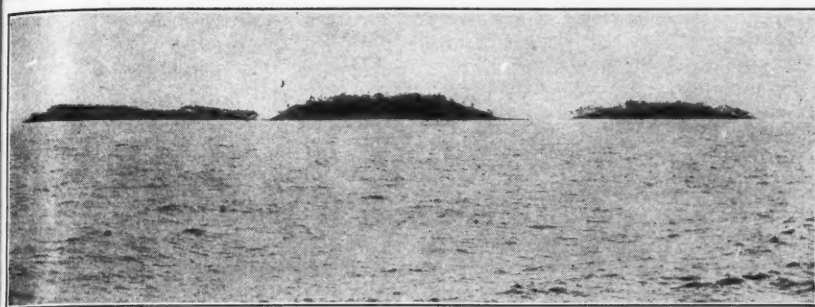
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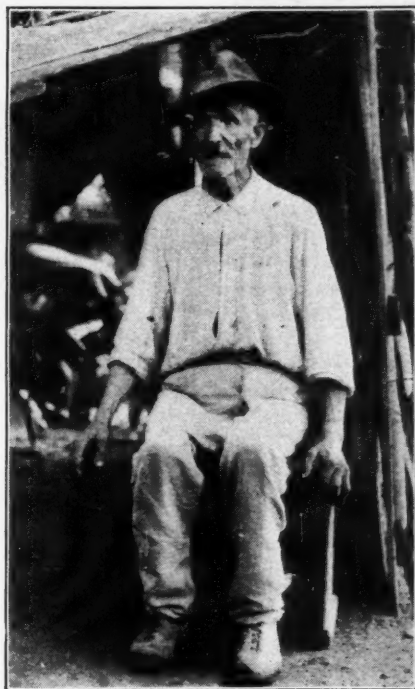
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Ten Leading Articles



THE DRY GUILLOTINE OF THE CARIBBEAN, AND A VICTIM

These islands off French Guiana are the Isles du Salut, whither prisoners are brought from France—to stay till they die. At left is Devil's Island, for political offenders. In the center is Royale Island, for incorrigibles; and the other is St. Joseph's, where prisoners are punished by solitary confinement under day-and-night surveillance. The old man at the right is one of the prisoners.



natural monster from some other world. Many a prisoner there—in captivity twenty years—had never seen men fly before. The excitement was enormous. They poured into the prison courts, or clutched the iron bars that held them back, trying to behold the miracle.

Mr. Halliburton, determined to secure first-hand information, spent one night in the prison at Cayenne, as convict No. 49,766, and several days in the penal colonies of St. Laurent, Ile Royale (for incorrigibles), Devil's Island (for political offenders), and St. Joseph (the island of solitary confinement and night-and-day watching). Mr. Halliburton made friends with many of the prisoners.

THE FIRST EVENING I reached St. Laurent I left my lodging about midnight for a stroll around the little town. There was a moon and the avenues of palm trees formed black-vaulted aisles above the deserted streets. I passed the silent prison—the great prison—and knew that, inside, five hundred men were sleeping on canvas strips, dreaming the same dreams, enduring the same pain, as their fellows in Cayenne. Beyond lay the river, all silver in the moonlight. I found the pier where the *Martinière* ties up, and aimlessly walked out upon it, avoiding the holes in the rat-eaten and dilapidated planks.

At the far edge I noticed the flicker of a small lamp, and on approaching found a man barefooted and in convict clothes, leaning against a piling. The faint light emphasized the deep shadows of one of the most bitter faces I've ever seen—that is, it was as bitter as a young face can be, for the convict was not over twenty-five. The bitterness was in his mouth. In his eyes one might have seen keen sensitiveness. It was a face that rarely spoke, never smiled—only suffered.

"Bon soir, mon ami. Do you sleep on the dock?"

"No. I'm the watchman."

"You must get lonesome by yourself here all night." . . .

I handed him a cigarette and a match.

He seized them eagerly. This is the key to every *transporté's* good-will.

"I say you must get lonesome here. It's so still, and melancholy."

"It's better than the barracks."

More silence. Then presently . . . the cigarettes were thawing him a bit:

"Aren't you a stranger in St. Laurent, monsieur?"

"Yes. I'm an American. I've come to visit your prison."

He looked at me in amazement. I must be mad, coming to this ungodly place when I didn't have to.

"What brought you here?" I asked, getting to the point.

It was the old, old story—an eighteen-year-old boy desperately in love with a more worldly and less honest woman. He must have money lest he lose her. He went to rob a restaurant—his first crime; was surprised, and in terror fired his pistol at the gendarme who was about to arrest him.

Travaux forcés en perpétuité.

"Two times I've tried to escape."

He was talking now with more and more willingness. I gave him another cigarette—I gave him the whole package. Escape. That was exactly what I wanted to hear about.

"And you've always failed."

"Yes. The first time I tried to go via Albina."

Albina is the Dutch town on the river directly opposite St. Laurent. Though a mile distant across the water, its intensely white houses are conspicuous by day in the tropical sunlight, and by night its dock lights twinkle upon the wide Maroni—we could see them clearly at the moment. When the *Martinière* first steams up the river with her seven hundred prisoners they notice Albina waiting and beckoning, and the idea that this village will soon be their means of escape becomes fixed in their minds. There is liberty. They need only cross the river. The disastrous failures of other convicts do not discourage them. They must fail for themselves.

And so it is that, the first two or

three months after arriving in St. Laurent, dozens of convicts cross the Maroni, carried over by the bush negroes in their canoes. From Albina there is a road plunging fifteen miles straight through the jungle to an Indian village where one buys a dugout, and, taking the streams, drifts the hundred miles to Paramaribo. Here there are ships to Europe.

"Sounds so easy," I said, when my convict friend had explained all this to me.

"Well, it isn't," he insisted. "The Dutch have a small army of police at Albina to take care of us. On my first *évasion* they grabbed me an hour after I landed, and shipped me home next morning. I got a month in a dark cell."

"The second time, a year later, I tried again—with three others. We had stolen two revolvers from the military guards, and got across the river easy enough. This time we slipped past the police and found the road. But we didn't know they'd established a guardhouse about ten kilometers out of town, and almost ran into it. We thought it might help to get hold of the soldiers' uniforms—there were four of them, too—so we held up the Dutchmen with our revolvers, and took their own guns and clothes away. Then we put on the uniforms and got to the Indian village unchallenged.

"They recognized us as convicts all right. They're a rather kindly lot, though, gave us a grass house to sleep in and some food. But they wanted us to pay, and pay well.

"We shouldn't have gone on to Paramaribo. At least not with our Dutch uniforms on. But we were damned fools—took a canoe and sailed right into the po-

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lice who were waiting for us. The guards at the sentry box had reached Albina and reported our doings to headquarters. The police put us in irons for two weeks and then back we went, chained together.

"What did they do to you when you got back here?" I asked.

"They put us in the *blockhaus*. That's where they put everybody who commits a crime in prison—and next to striking a guard *évasion* is the worst crime of all. In the *blockhaus* we have to wait till the tribunal meets to try our case.

"It's different from the other barracks?"

"Oh, yes. It's much worse. There are no beds—only two wooden platforms against the walls. You sleep on the planks as best you can, side by side.

"The day I was thrown into the *blockhaus* one of my four companions was with me. The turnkey was an Arab. He pushed us through the door.

"The odor—oh, *ya, ya!* It nauseates the poor devil sent there the first time.

The place is suffocating. Everybody is completely naked—heat, sweat, latrine stench—but you get used to it. . . .

"We began to look around for a berth on the planks and found a vacant space at the end. The planks were rough and uneven. It would be difficult to sleep here, but we knew we'd fare better if we kept together than if we got separated.

"The *gardien* brought us our soup about half-past five. . . .

"In the *blockhaus* again the turnkey fastens the iron manacles on our feet. A military guard counts the men. The door is locked, and there we lie.

"For the first night neither Jean nor I could sleep. We almost suffocated, even though we had taken off our clothes. There's no modesty in the *blockhaus*. The boards bruised us. You can't lie very comfortably with the manacles on your feet. Every time a convict stirred, the chains clanked and scraped. The mosquitoes tormented us. The only thing that brings any comfort to the men in the

blockhaus—tobacco—we didn't have.

"Ten weeks crawled by in this miserable place. The stench became more foul, the meat and bread more revolting. I couldn't eat the bread, so I exchanged it for tobacco.

"Of course I fell sick. The doctor on his weekly visit prescribed quinine without looking at me—and I was dying of starvation.

"But I wanted to die and get it over with. I weighed forty kilos—ninety pounds—when they finally ordered me to the hospital. They saw to it that I lived. They weren't through tormenting me.

"The tribunal met, and Jean and I got six months *en reclusion* on St. Joseph. Jean died there. And I? My soul died there too. My body is night watchman on the dock at St. Laurent du Maroni."

The moon had sunk behind the black jungle tops, and clouds blotted out the light of the stars. I walked home in the darkness, desolate over the inhuman things that man has done to man.

The Battle on the Wall

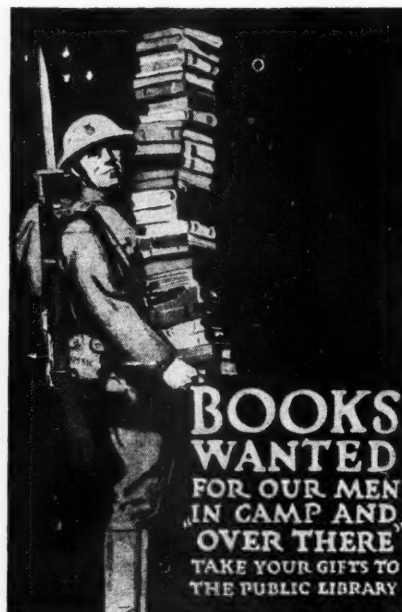
By ARTHUR MAURICE

From the November *Mentor*

*Zog does things with a pencil, and I
do things with a pen.
But you sit up in a conning tower,
bossing a thousand men.*

RUDYARD KIPLING wrote those lines in a presentation copy to Captain "Fighting Bob" Evans of a book written by Kipling, and illustrated by Rufus Zogbaum. He was a younger Mr. Kipling then, and with all his prophetic vision he did not foresee that when the greatest of all wars came the men who did things with a pencil and the men who did things with a pen, as well as the soldier and the sailor, would be mobilized and on battle lines of their own.

This is an attempt to recall the Battle on the Wall, the fighting activities of American artists, or, to use the formal name, the work achieved by the Division of Pictorial Publicity. In April, 1917, in less than two weeks after the pronouncement that a state of war existed between the United States and the Imperial German Government, the artists were mobilized. The movement began with a "War Dinner" at the Hotel Majestic in New York City. A few days later George Creel, head of the Committee on Public



WHEN ART PUT ON KHAKI
This poster by C. B. Falls had the largest circulation in poster history.

Information, called for a committee for the purpose of definite organization. . . .

About the committee rallied the wielders of the brush and the pencil. Steadily the artist army grew, without uniform, without pay, not even a dollar a year.

Enlisting for the duration of the war, America's painters, sculptors, designers, poster men and cartoonists volunteered their services to the Government. The Battle on the Wall was on.

Perhaps the tale is best told by recalling the story of some of the outstanding posters. Everyone remembers A. E. Foringer's "The Greatest Mother in the World," sometimes called "The Red Cross Madonna." It was a feature of a Red Cross drive that gathered in approximately \$150,000,000. Originally drawn as a magazine illustration, in one color, it was painted in ten-color enlargements on sky signs several hundred feet above the city pavements; posted on all the billboards of Greater New York as a 24-sheeter in its original monochrome; printed as a small cut in plain black in magazines and newspapers throughout the country; and, as a crowning tribute to its popularity, reproduced in full color and distributed to the extent of over 600,000 copies. There was at least a sound basis for the claim that "The Greatest Mother in the World" had been more numerous printed and had been seen by more people in a greater number of places than any other picture, taking into consideration the comparatively brief period of time during which it was circulated.

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Because so many persons asked who was the original of the heroic feminine figure in this poster, Mr. Maurice quotes the artist's story of how it came to be painted:

"Mr. Courtland Smith invited me to do an illustration for the Red Cross publication, and it was he who suggested the caption, 'The Greatest Mother in the World.' The first idea was to have a nurse kneeling beside a wounded soldier on the battlefield. So I just filed away the memorandum in the back of my mind, and I went over to the public library to look up some references for a job I had to finish before doing anything else.

"Then suddenly, in the midst of my reference work, the 'Mother' idea came back to me, looming large in my mind and taking complete possession. She must be the Universal Mother, grand and heroic, not an ordinary individual nurse doing everyday field ambulance service but a figure of divine mercy and tenderness, large and loving enough to take all the wounded and suffering of the world to her heart. In other words, I thought of a modern madonna, or a Pietà, something symbolic and yet simple, like the Italian primitive paintings and the Gothic sculptures. That would permit me to have two different scales of size in one picture, and so, while making the Mother grand and noble, to represent all the wounded of the war by a single small figure of a soldier on a stretcher, like an infant in the Mother's arms.

"At the same time I thought of just the model I wanted for my figure and fortunately I was able to get her to pose for me: Miss Agnes Tait. She has a certain dreamy expression, a kind of natural languid grace in disposing herself, that seemed exactly to fit my conception of the madonna type. There were two sittings, one for the figure, the other for the face and the Red Cross insignia. And so I completed my monochrome drawing within three or four days after it was suggested and turned it in. That is all, except that when our New Jersey neighbors who remembered my mother saw it they said it was a perfect picture of her."

Another Red Cross poster that even today, eleven years after the Armistice, clings persistently in the memory: in the foreground the figure of a white-clad nurse with hand stretched out in supplication, behind her the shadowy outlines of marching men. That poster was at once an appeal and an admonition. Designed to stimulate Red Cross contributions, it proved also a power as a recruiting sergeant. It bore no title: it needed none. Remarkable for conception, execution, and effect, with a widely known name behind it, strangely, it seemed for a time destined to utter oblivion.

Harrison Fisher did it. It was entirely his own idea, and as a voluntary contribution he took it to Frank De Sales Casey, vice-chairman and secretary of the Division of Pictorial Publicity. Mr. Casey, recognizing at once its quality and power, sent it on with warm recommendation to the official heads of the Red Cross. For weeks he waited on their action. Finally it came back to him marked "unavailable." He persisted in asking why. The blunt explanation was that it was not good enough. Unshaken in his belief in the poster, Mr. Casey waited for a favorable opportunity and then arranged to have ten thousand copies struck off for use by a local division. Its subsequent story is part of the pictorial history of the War. At once it caught popular attention and swept like wildfire from one end of the country to the other. A short time and it was calling its message from approximately two hundred thousand walls.

What is probably the largest circulation in poster history is that of one called "Books Wanted," by C. B. Falls. The call came from the Library of Congress, which sought to stimulate the giving of books for men in the army. The task of finding an artist was finally given to H. Dewitt Welch, in charge of the Washington office, who was about to visit New York for the week-end.

In the rush of work the matter slipped his mind until late Saturday night and he was due back in Washington on Monday morning. He chanced to fall in with Mr. Falls and told him of his problem. Mr. Falls, listening to the story, kept scratching away on the back of an envelope. "When did you say you must have it?" he asked. "Not later than Monday morning." "You'll have it," said Mr. Falls. "But who is the artist?" asked Mr. Welch. "I am," said Mr. Falls. "I've been drawing it while you have been talking." By noon Monday "Books Wanted" was in Washington, had been favorably passed on and was on its way to the lithographers. . . .

There were posters that, excellent in themselves, for various perfectly sound reasons were never used, like F. Walter Taylor's effective poster "America Gave You All You Have to Give. Give It—She Needs It Now."

It was planned for use in connection with the Third Liberty Loan. Owing to certain complications for which neither the artist nor the division was responsible there was a delay in the production that made it late in the field. The five



THE RED CROSS MADONNA
A. E. Foringer's familiar war poster.

thousand copies printed were kept in a storehouse for a future use. The time seemed at hand with the launching of the Fourth Liberty Loan. One thousand copies were sent to Philadelphia for distribution there. But before one appeared on the wall the discovery was made that the slogan was all wrong. The word "give" had been responsible for a widespread misconception of the nature of the transaction. Now the aim of the Government was to emphasize the word "lend." So that poster was definitely retired.

IT WAS A FAR-FLUNG fighting line, that of the division. It waged its war along New York's Fifth Avenue when that thoroughfare, superb in its decoration, was known as "The Avenue of the Allies," and in the most remote hamlet of the land. More potent than words, strongly colored to carry out the suggestion of Charles B. Falls that "the poster should be to the eye what the command is to the ear," the pictorial recruits, an army of ten million, fought the Battle on the Wall. . . .

"Art put on khaki and went into action." Thus Wallace Irwin expressed it in a poem written in appreciation of the work done by the Division of Pictorial Publicity. To save food, to save money, to recruit men, the masters of the brush and the pencil waged their Battle on the Wall. And they wrought well.

Ten Leading Articles

Sometimes We Are Fooled

By ELEANOR ROWLAND WEMBRIDGE

From the December Mercury

THOSE OF US whose duty it is, working in the courts, to scrutinize humanity from week to week, as others scan merchandise, machinery or balance sheets, sometimes fall into the error of believing that we understand the race. . . .

It is the variants who give spice to our calling. Then Nature thumbs her nose at us, and reminds us that she still holds a few human riddles in reserve. The cases which I cite to prove the point (a point that hardly needs proving) are not important. No great matters hung in the balance of decision. But the memory of them serves to chasten my opinion when more critical emergencies arise. . . .

To begin with the janitor. He was courteous, and industrious, and kept the place in order. As one of his tenants I had exchanged good-morning and good-evening with him for a year. I presumptuously thought that I knew what to expect of him as a worthy member of his calling. One evening, upon coming home earlier than usual, I observed from afar that there were guests in my apartment, one of whom was playing a Hungarian rhapsody. In considerable curiosity as to who my musical visitor might be, and as to how he had gained admittance, I entered—only to find the janitor, his kit of tools, with which he had been mending the radiator, forgotten on the floor, and the hands which I had mistakenly supposed trained only for the furnace and the pipes performing Liszt virtuosities on my piano!

He jumped to his feet with an apology. "Don't stop! Let me listen," I urged in vain. "You must excuse me, for I have work to do," he responded politely. "But I never *could* resist a Steinway."

And, snatching up his wrenches he disappeared, leaving me staring. . . .

Never again shall I be misled into believing that I can, offhand, understand a janitor. Nor an elevator boy. There were two elevators and two boys, both of the sleek, oiled-hair variety that I have come, from court experience, to look upon darkly. They usually play the saxophone or traps at night. And they can dance. Because of the fascination which they exert over sixteen-year-old sentimentalists, my mouth puckered slightly just to see them.

I had gone up and down many times with one or the other of these shining

sheiks, and I did not like their looks. They seemed too anxious to make their lifts stop at the same landing, and to confer in mysterious whispers between their cages. "Up to no good," I reflected. "Plans for a party after the show, and more work for me when their girl partners are rounded up." But one day I stood near enough to overhear their whispers.

"How much did yours gain last week?" hissed one of them through the grating.

"Only two. How much did yours?"

"Six," proudly, as an angry buzzer called him back. "Condensed is no good. Try modified milk," he added, as the elevators slid apart.

I blinked at my slender dude. Modified milk was best. I too had found it so. Neither of us, apparently, during the preceding evening, had been at a show; both had been measuring out skim milk and barley water! Again I had been fooled. If the truth were known, he probably had been equally fooled in me. We were more akin than either of us dreamed. Seducing juveniles, indeed. He was *raising* them! . . .

SO MUCH for a few misinterpretations of characters which had been under observation, and where no opinion was required. How much more chance for error in court judgments, decisions made in a moment, quick guesses as to which witness is telling the most lies, which eyes glare agony and which hysterics, which mouths mean what they say, and which are laughing up their sleeve! Despite the best clinical aid which can be mustered, it does not pay to be too certain. . . .

There was Sara, who sobbed as we supposed for her sweetheart, but who finally howled that she did not miss him so much as an Airedale pup. There was, again, the eloping couple equipped for the adventure of housekeeping with nothing but a large kewpie doll. There was the intent gentleman whose gaze was not fixed upon my discourse, but upon my aura. There was the desperado who defended himself on a statistical basis, calculating that so much mischief must be done, and that it fell to him to do his quota. There was the philanderer who turned out to be an authority on international law; the Chinese who refused to be orientally passive, but reduced us to helpless laughter with his wit and mimicry; the taxi-driver

who in a fit of conscience or of humor drove his youthful passengers past the roadhouse where they wanted to go, and shoved them into the Y. W. C. A., where they emphatically did not; and the mother who, after hysterical outcries because her daughter was to be detained two days, calmed down enough to whisper when the daughter got out of earshot, "Better keep her two weeks—but don't tell her I said so!" . . .

Nor does it pay, I find, to be too sure that one analyzes correctly all romantic episodes. It is a temptation to think that one does, after many furtive courtings have taken their usual course. But there are gay little variations even here to break the sordid monotony of misadventure. The girl in the case had somehow cajoled Alfie into giving her a coat in which she had run away to marry Matt. She was turned over to us because her extreme youth suggested even to a somewhat near-sighted official that she was too young to marry anybody, and I was trying to unravel the knot of her obligations to both boys. To Alfie she owed nothing, she insisted. He was glad to give her a coat.

"To marry Matt?" I reminded her. "I didn't know Matt when I got the coat," she admitted, smoothing her skirt.

"And how long have you known him now?"

"A coupla days," she giggled, peering up shyly through her mop of bangs.

"Marrying Matt in Alfie's coat after knowing him two days?" I summarized.

"Yeah. That's about it."

"Are you sure that Matt wants to marry you?"

"Sure? Of course I'm sure. He got the license, didn't he? He's crazy to marry me. You can ask him. He's sitting out there."

So Matt, the intrepid lover, the fast worker, the Lochinvar who would not be gainsaid, was summoned. He sidled in with considerable trepidation, and seated himself rather gingerly next to his bravely coated bride. He did not look at her nor she at him, the conventional procedure between our court-room Romeos and Juliets. But there was more than the usual disinclination in Matt to get near his girl. In fact, if I could read anything in his face, he was afraid of her. If he could have had his way, he would have escaped long before his two days were up, but he evidently did not dare.

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"Do you want to marry her?" I asked. At this simple and obvious question, his reticence broke, and he bared his heart.

"No, I don't want to marry her, and I never did," he began peevishly.

"What about the license then?"

"Well, I was with another guy, and he wanted to get a license, and he said he didn't like to get one all alone, and didn't I want one? And I said, no I didn't want one, and I didn't have no girl and he said there was a girl here who knew his girl, and while he was getting a license for his girl, why didn't I get one for mine, too, and I said she wasn't my girl but I supposed I could, and he said, 'What's the difference?' And I guess I was kind of tanked up or I wouldn't 'uv. Anyhow, I didn't want one, and I don't want one, and I don't see why I have to have one if I don't marry her? and why should I? I don't even know her, and I never done anything to her and she ain't nothing to me."

He paused for breath.

"It doesn't look like a wedding to me. Does it to you?" I interrupted, turning to the girl.

"You're right; it don't," she responded briefly with a slight grimace, in which no malice was expressed, but merely the mild exasperation of a bridge player who has drawn a poor hand.

"Is there any reason why Matt shouldn't go?" I persisted. "He acts as if he wanted to."

"He can go for all me," she shrugged without even a glance at him, and Matt shot from the door like a mouse from a trap.

When he recovers his breath, which he won't for some time, he can thank his county's court for his escape. Clever Alfie bought his freedom cheaply with a coat. No doubt he is already panting his relief in a box-car headed for the open spaces. And the girl was only fifteen. In a few years, I fear, her victims will not escape so easily. . . .

It is no doubt indiscreet for one in my calling to admit thus the number of occasions on which clients have not been read at a glance, analyzed by a report, or correctly understood by an interview. But if it be rashness to admit that the sheep and goats are occasionally mixed, it is one step in the search for truth to admit it. Far be it from me to be cocksure of anything the human race may do.

Often they appear worse than they are—as, for instance, Mike, who had drifted from a revolution in Central America and was on his way to an assassination plot in London. The plan finally confided was that he intended to use the valuable hints obtained in getting Honduras and Salvador by the ears to fomenting trouble in the colonies, that should eventually demolish the British Crown. The plan seemed as ambitious as it was deadly. But there was no doubt that Mike was a clever fellow and having nothing on earth to lose, and one more thrill to gain, it was just possible that he might do some mischief. Since the Serbian murder in 1914, it hardly seemed safe to be too sure that any Mike with money behind him and dynamite in his pocket could not start some kind of a

war if he put his mind to it. And Mike's mind was certainly on nothing else. He only told me of his plans because, as he assured me, nothing I could do would stop him.

"Tell anyone you like that I am going to do some shooting and smash the Empire. Tell the cops. Tell the President. Tell the King. They won't believe you, and if you keep talking they'll lock you up for a nut!" he jeered.

He was on my conscience for a while. I dreamed of Europe weltering in human blood that I had not prevented being shed. But I might have spared my nerves. I lately received a note from India, whither Mike had gone to rebel—and remained to pray. He tells me that in a sackcloth robe he is studying Buddhism and reclaiming drug addicts.

Trial Careers or Marriages?

By REGINA J. WOODY

From the December Plain Talk

"DON'T YOU ever long to be back on the stage again?"

I started when Kathleen asked me the question, and then answered half mechanically, as usual.

"No, really, I don't seem to miss it such a lot," I replied; "and anyhow, I love being married." . . .

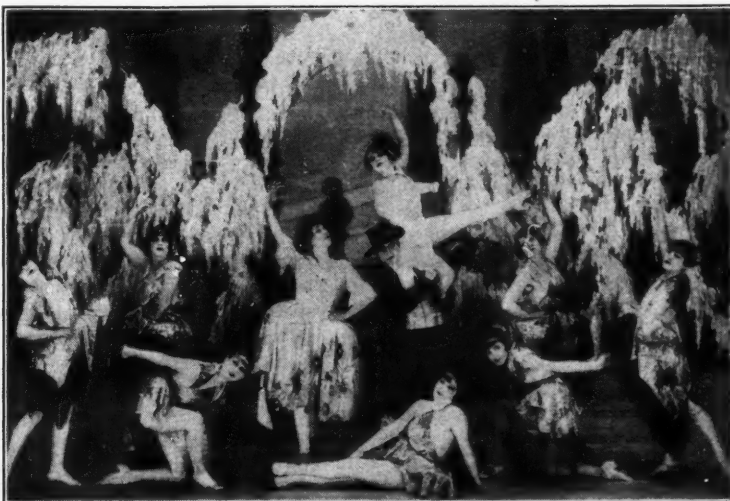
I believe I am happily married, not in spite of a career, but because of it; be-

MS. WOODY was formerly Nila Devi, prima ballerina at the Folies Bergère and the Moulin Rouge in Paris, première danseuse at the Municipal Theater in Algiers; she played at the old New York Roof Garden and in the Martin Beck theaters, besides having been in vaudeville in Budapest.

cause I had a chance to try myself out in the business world before I settled down. I know just how much money I can earn, and just

how much hard work is required to earn it, and just what life is like when I am succeeding in business. With most of my friends the words "business," "stage," and "art" conjure up mirages of perfect freedom, tremendous salaries, and marvelously exotic good times.

Never having had a job, they have no idea of the difficulty in getting and holding positions that pay good money; never having known the necessity of working, or even going out of the house when they did not feel well, they fail to realize that neither illness nor bereavement, blizzards nor sultry August heat, excuse the wage-earner. Few women realize the continuous effort required to earn even a mediocre success; nor have they the vaguest conception of the steadfast purpose underlying



IS THIS OR HOUSEWORK PREFERABLE?

A group of dancers from the Olympia Theater in Paris. The author of the article reviewed here contends that if women could try careers—stage or otherwise—first, they would object less to the confinement that marriage sometimes brings.

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the achievements of women like Pavlova, Mary Roberts Rinehart, or Jane Adams. Seeing only the happy results other women have achieved by hard work, these indolent young wives are enchanted with the reward and long for the opportunity to go and do likewise, with no thought of the time and effort involved.

To avoid unhappy marriages Mrs. Woody suggests, not trial marriages, but trial careers, which, coming before marriage, would serve as a spiritual measuring stick.

A year, perhaps only a few months, would show these young business women that fun must often be curtailed because of lack of funds, that expensive theater tickets are few and far between when bought and paid for by themselves, and that lobsters on planks with all the trimmings cannot be coaxed out of restaurants as easily as they can out of young husbands. Surely, after these facts have been forced on their attention by a trial career, will the simple joys of suburban life become more apparent. The mere fact of having eight sunny rooms, instead

of one dingy cubicle on an east-side street, will be something to gloat over, not frown upon. . . .

And all these things would the girls who had seriously tried business compare with the housewife's warped view of her own estate; and so comparing, they would, I believe, realize that they weighed not quite equally on the scales. Too many young girls make trial marriages before trying themselves out in business, and as a consequence they have an inflated idea of their own importance as well as an erroneous idea of the ease with which success can be obtained. To join two young things for life, to tie them together for better or worse, with no previous sobering experiences, seems to me merely to court disaster. . . .

I feel sure that trial careers would avert many more divorces than companionate marriage ever will; and that the resulting knowledge of what she was actually worth in dollars and cents to the business world would more surely convey the yet unrealized knowledge to many a frivolous woman who threatens to leave home for a "career" that business is not all pleasure

and that the odds in marriage for women always have been, and always will be, two to one in favor of her happiness.

In point of fact, I think trial careers would do away with trial marriage entirely; for there is no trial when two persons have measured their abilities by the yardstick of the world, and having been measured, know themselves truthfully and accurately. Two persons who understand themselves will never, I believe, have any difficulty living happily together after marriage.

It is the false glamor of ease and excitement surrounding success which so often blinds the uninitiated to the actual amount of work involved and which leads many an immature young wife into believing that a "career" is all play, while marriage, due to her own disillusionment, seems to her merely a dreary round of hard labor. Previous contact with a career would most surely teach her that in both business and marriage work is fairly evenly divided, and lead her to realize along with Stevenson, that "to travel hopefully is better than to arrive, and that the true success is to labor."

The Human Side of the Supreme Court

By J. FREDERICK ESSARY

From the November Scribner's Magazine

AFTER THE HOUR of noon on almost any week-day between October and June, a long line of people in single file may be observed waiting patiently outside a door in the main corridor of the Capitol at Washington. As one or more persons emerge from that door, as many are permitted to enter. A single dignified doorkeeper is on guard there and one uniformed police officer politely but firmly keeps the sightseers from blocking the passageway.

Within sits the Supreme Court of the United States, a group of men whom we like to regard as the most august body of jurists in the world. . . . Any five of these nine men may determine what is and what is not law under the American Constitution. They may vitiate any Act of Congress and may lay down a rule of conduct for the President himself.

At last Congress is about to install this court of last resort in a great and imposing Temple of Justice. The plans are drawn and the money is authorized. The building is to occupy a site near the Library of Congress and is to complete the group of great governmental structures on Capitol Hill of which the Capitol itself is the centerpiece. . . .

The court was content, and perhaps if the truth be known, it is still content to occupy the historic chamber originally set aside for the United States Senate, a chamber which in the earlier days echoed the orations of Webster, of Benton, of Clay, of Hayne, of Crittenden, of Calhoun and a host of other giants of the "Golden Age."

It was content to pronounce its solemn judgments in a court-room no larger than that of an ordinary police magistrate. It was content to face an audience of a hundred people when it might have had space to accommodate a thousand. It was content to hold its secret conferences in an unadorned little basement room next to the Senate barber shop. . . .

The processes of this court are accompanied by no trumpeting whatever. The ceremony of its sessions is simplicity itself. At noon two cords are drawn across the Capitol corridor. A guard stands at either side. A door opens and the justices march slowly from their robing-room, clad in the dark gowns of their office, to the chamber of the court.

The Chief Justice leads the column. Arriving at their seats—and as they arrive all occupants of the chamber rise—

the jurists remain standing until the court crier's: "Oyez! Oyez! All persons having business with the Supreme Court of the United States are admonished to draw near and give attention, for the Supreme Court is now sitting. God save the United States and the Supreme Court!" is concluded. . . .

There are occasions when the atmosphere of the Supreme Court is electrified with suppressed excitement; when those within hearing of the bench hang almost breathlessly upon every sentence, every word, yes, every syllable that is uttered by the spokesman of the court; when men lean forward tense and eager to catch the meaning of a given declaration; when smiles of triumph and infinite relief pass over the countenances of one group of litigants, while defeat and despair are read in the faces of an opposing group. . . .

Once in a while the court contributes directly to the drama that is enacted at such times. Observers will long remember, for example, a dissenting opinion delivered by the late Associate Justice Harlan in an antitrust case. That old Roman turned savagely upon his colleagues and, with voice pitched high, his

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sunken eyes flashing fire, and his long, lean arm thrust forward, he declared to his sorrow that he had lived to see the court reverse itself twice upon the same issue.

Though usually austere, writes Mr. Essary, the court occasionally relaxes. Some years ago when a case was being argued before it, the late Senator Dolliver of Iowa appeared with other counsel. Though merely present to listen and by no means prepared to argue, he was called on by Associate Justice Harlan, an old friend.

Dolliver arose. He knew practically nothing either about the merits or the law of the case and he had only finished a sentence or two when Justice Harlan broke in with:

"Just how does the decision in the case of Smith vs. Jones apply to this case?"

And Mr. Harlan had barely finished when the then Associate Justice White fired another question.

Dolliver ran his eye over the court, then resumed:

"That reminds me," he said, in his inimitable fashion, "of the days when I was a boy up in the hills of West Virginia." And then he proceeded to tell a story that convulsed the whole courtroom with laughter.

Then came another question from the bench and Dolliver proceeded:

"That reminds me of the time when I was a young fellow out in Iowa." That was followed by another highly entertaining story.

This play between the bench and the bar continued for nearly an hour, never getting within a mile of the law points involved in the case and neither party to the business caring a rap whether it did or didn't.

A FAVORITE PRACTICE of the court when it is weary or bored is to put the freshmen of the bar—that is, the younger members who are perhaps making their initial argument before that body—through what might be termed a mild hazing process. . . .

It is the habit of Associate Justice Holmes, at such times, to allow the young lawyer to get fairly under way with his argument, then, leaning far over the bench and shooting an extended forefinger at the attorney, ask him a question about a point of law which counsel probably never heard of in his life. . . .



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THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Its present membership (seated, left to right): Associate Justices McReynolds and Holmes, Chief Justice Taft, Associate Justices Van Devanter and Brandeis. (Standing, left to right) Associate Justices Sanford, Sutherland, Butler, and Stone.

Chief Justice Taft, although the most amiable of men, has a particularly disconcerting way of exploding a question under a lawyer before the court. "What I want to know," he will begin, and then will come a heavy charge from the bench that often takes counsel completely off his feet. . . .

The processes of the court in arriving at its conclusions are as simple as its procedure in open session. On Saturdays it is the custom of the members to go into conference. This is always an executive session, of course. Even court attendants are barred.

The court retires to its modest quarters in the basement of the Capitol and,

removed from the scenes of strife, it decides what disposition it will make of the great and small issues presented to it for adjudication.

The Chief Justice presides, as in open court, and taking up a given case, he polls his associates, beginning invariably with the junior member, then proceeding along the line to the senior. Finally, the Chief Justice himself votes. The question is always upon affirming or reversing the judgment of the lower court.

When a majority has agreed upon a conclusion, the Chief Justice assigns the case to one member of the court,

who is directed to prepare the opinion. This opinion is duly prepared, sent to the Public Printer, and returned in the form of nine galley proof-sheets. On the wide margins of these proofs, each Justice makes his notations, his criticisms, and his suggestions.

The proofs are then collected and handed to the jurist who has written the opinion. If agreeable to him the views of his associates are assimilated and incorporated in the opinion. If not, they are debated by the court and adopted or thrown out, as the majority may determine. Eventually the court becomes a unit. The opinion becomes the verdict of the court and is formally announced.

Dangers of War

By GUSTAVE LE BON

From the Paris *Les Annales*

MODERN EUROPE is going through one of the periods of rapid change frequently encountered in history: change in political and religious beliefs, change in ideas. The weakening of the old guiding principles and the search for new principles has thrown many minds into a profound disquietude. Uncertainty and fear agitate men's thoughts, dangers seem to be on all sides, and the hope of comparative repose has not yet made its appearance.

Among the reasons for this disquietude are two directly contradictory tendencies. On the one hand is the tendency of various countries to form unions made indispensable by industrial and commercial

necessities. On the other is the ambition of the same countries pushing them toward isolation and aggrandizement at the expense of their neighbors.

These contradictory tendencies have as their first consequence a manifest discrepancy between the words and the actions of statesmen. Brought together at Geneva as members of the League of Nations, they speak only of peace. Back in their own countries, they feverishly demand increase in armaments. England, for example, never constructed so many armored ships as under the first ministry of the socialist MacDonald. On the soil of his own country, his English soul was stronger than was the internationalism of

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his socialist mind. This general situation was stated exactly by Mussolini in the following words addressed to the Italian parliament:

"The newspapers every day record the building of submarines, cruisers, and other instruments of peace and war. The number of guns and bayonets is constantly growing. We must have no illusions about the existing political conditions of Europe." . . .

These contrary tendencies dividing Europe represent new forms of the eternal struggle between intelligence and sentiment. From a purely rational point of view, a peaceful union of nations has become an imperious necessity. For all needs of our daily lives: clothes, food, etc., nations widely separated in space are closely interdependent. All know, for that matter, that there is no sense in starting a war, the experience of the last one having shown conclusively that modern wars ruin the victor as completely as the vanquished.

IN SPITE OF these evident necessities for peace, it must be pointed out that never, perhaps, in the course of history have the dangers of war been so great as today. The Balkan countries continue to threaten each other; Italy and Poland lay claim to provinces which Germany and Austria also claim; Russia devotes a large part of her resources to armaments, more and more menacing to her neighbors.

The dangers of war being evident, the urgency of prolonged peace being no less evident, what are the possible ways of maintaining peace?

The old system of alliances has too completely shown its lack of strength for anyone to dream of having recourse to it again. . . . But if the European states must renounce the formation of military alliances, they may consider an association of their economic interests. By what means can it be brought about? Without hoping that it is possible today to realize the dream of a United States of Europe, one may hope for the gradual growth of small economic ententes, such as those already in effect for mail, telegraph, international transport, etc. They will prove so useful that their extension should be rapid.

Of all the ententes, the most important would certainly be the removal of tariff barriers between European countries. It is unfortunately too chimerical at present to be worth talking about.

While waiting for an association of European peoples, how can we keep them from fighting? It is for this purpose that fifty delegates representing the majority of governments in the world have organized a sort of world tribunal called the League of Nations. The results obtained

having been rather slight, the governments are always looking for surer means of maintaining peace. Among them figure the disarmament projects.

"This method of protection at first seems efficacious, but on reflection one recognizes that projects of disarmament are a pure illusion. A state having destroyed all of its guns, rifles, and munitions will not be at all disarmed, because powerful explosives, such as nitroglycerine, can be made almost instantly and carried for great distances by various types of commercial airplanes. A war waged by planes carrying explosives will be far more destructive than former wars, because it could, in a few hours, result in the wiping out of great cities.

That is the opinion of the best-informed experts. It was expressed recently before the English Parliament by Lord Halsburg, who was director of bombardment operations during the War. According to him, forty tons of bombs of a certain gas with an arsenic base, diphenylcyanoarsine, would be enough to destroy the population of London completely in a few hours.

Material disarmament being impossible, one can only hope for a moral disarmament based on the growth of pacific convictions in the conscience of the different countries.

The question accordingly comes to this: Can the peaceful interests of nations surmount racial antipathies and political rivalries in the breasts of each people? In so far as international antipathies are concerned, they do not seem at all insur-

mountable. It is sufficient to recall that "perfidious Albion," after having been the enemy of France for centuries, and having fought against her on all the battlefields of Europe during the Napoleonic Wars, has become a valued ally.

One illustrious statesman has tried to use the mystic elements which continue to dominate history as the basis of a religion of peace. This undertaking, begun at Locarno by a tentative reconciliation with Germany, was continued in the creation of a treaty—the Briand-Kellogg Treaty—stipulating that the large nations should renounce war as a means of settling their differences.

Inevitably, acceptance included a reservation: the right to defense with arms against any unprovoked aggression. This reservation was obviously necessary, but it is not less obvious that it removes a large part of the value of the treaty. A country wishing to attack another can very easily find ways of causing itself to be attacked. . . .

But men are led by the ideas which they form far more than realities, and it is above all else in the realm of ideas that action is necessary. Success in creating a mystic belief gives the people accepting it a tremendous force. . . .

In waiting for the far-off age of universal solidarity which living men will probably never see, we should act as if such concord were near at hand. "It is not necessary to hope in order to begin action, nor to succeed in order to persevere," said William the Silent. And that wise maxim led him to success.

Immigrants Under the Quota

By JANE ADDAMS

From the November Graphic Survey

THE DISTINCT CHANGE in national policy represented by the Quota Laws initiated in 1921 has been defined as "the nation's brutal and massive attempts to draw its traditional forces together and to extrude the people and the influences that seemed to threaten its fierce loyalties, ignorances, and solidarities." While I should hardly subscribe to that definition of the situation, there is no doubt that the immigrant population in the United States suffered from a sense of ostracism after the War, which, in spite of their many difficulties, their sorrows and despairs, they had never before encountered in such universal fashion. . . .

Although many good Americans had for years joined with the labor organiza-

tions in an effort drastically to restrict the amount of immigration into the United States, such acts, even when they passed Congress, had been vetoed by three American Presidents, and the stream of immigrants by the outbreak of the European War had approximated a million a year. After the War, the demand for serious restriction became widespread, arising doubtless from many causes, although the emotional content in the demand was obviously due to the fact that as a nation we had become during the War overconfident of our own nobility of purpose.

A class for which the Quota Law made scant provision, writes Miss Addams, included the husbands and wives, parents

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and children, supported from here but unable to enter. Social workers petitioned Congress to change this, and there were found to be 173,000 of these so-called fireside relatives. Miss Addams quotes a letter from one in Poland:

"My husband Bazyli left Poland in 1912 and since then has lived continuously in United States. He has never sent any support for me and the children. I have three children: Andrzej 17, Pelagja 16, and Szymon 15. Andrzej and Pelagja help me on the farm, and Szymon takes care of the cattle. The two older children are in normal health but the youngest son is a cripple, his right leg is withered and I have no money for treatment. All three children did not attend school because during the War there were no schools, and when schools were established after the War, I had no money for clothing nor for shoes for them.

"My support is from my farm of which I have three hectares. I have a small wooden house, straw covered, but it is almost in ruin because of old age. I have also one horse and one cow. I live alone in the house with the children. My parents died and I was an only child. I never lived with my parents-in-law because I own the farm I live on and I inherited it. My husband never writes to me and never sent any money until in August when I received \$25, probably from him through the intervention of your bureau. I am sending you a letter to my husband because I have not his address in America."

The Immigrants' Protective League at once found the husband living in Chicago. He was really trying desperately hard to overcome his illiteracy that he might become a citizen and have his wife and children come in under the non-quota provisions. He knew as well as the league did that it was hopeless to expect them under the Polish quota. He had assumed that his family could support themselves in Poland on the little farm and he was saving his money for steamship tickets and for buying a home here. He had all the peasant's hunger for land, but also the peasant's untrained mind, which made it almost impossible for him to master the meaning embodied in the eighteenth-century phrases of our basic governmental documents. . . .

A GROWING INDICTMENT of the Quota Law is the discrimination made against the South European. This inevitably reacts upon the children of certain immigrants and further divides the sense of loyalty to their parents and to the country of which they are now a part. . . .

One of the members came into our Boys' Club one day and boasted that he

had three thousand dollars in the bank. Although he was sixteen years old, he looked much younger, and when the director made some remarks about the folly of boasting, the young boy went home and brought back his bank book to show that he did have three thousand dollars in the bank. He had gotten it

thing. That psychic hurt which is followed by a flight from the reality through which the hurt has come, is sometimes repaired by later experience, and if the experience is wide enough to admit comparisons which may come from travel and from contacts with varied standards, the hurt may be entirely healed.

After showing how our immigrants fare in many other situations, Miss Addams gives her conclusions as to restriction of their entry:

During the last twenty years, the first five saw immigration at its flood; then came the interruption of the war years, when practically no new immigrants reached our shores; and after that the eight years of the Quota Laws. Nineteen twenty-one marked the sweeping reversal of the old policies. We may well ask what have these eight years shown us as to the limitations of the new régime?

In the old days we had a rounded program of assimilation to offer as an alternative to restriction, but now that restriction is enforced it is only fair to question whether the great experiment of industrial democracy in the garment trades would have been feasible without it. The experiment would certainly have had much harder sledding and there is no doubt that, whatever its evils have been, the shutting off of immigration has given the immigrant groups already here a breathing space.

This of course is a separate point from that of continuing indefinitely an iron-bound quarantine against newcomers, of being so afraid of them that we applaud the immigration officers and the naturalization agents for every device which makes more difficult the entry of immigrants and the procuring of citizenship. The man who is deported because he had broken down under the bewilderment of new experiences and was placed in a hospital for the insane for two months, or because in the innocence of his heart he had accepted public charity for his suffering family, or because out of his untrained memory he gave the name of the steamship he tried to come over on instead of the one which actually brought him, can but carry bitter resentment back with him to whichever country he may be forced to return.

During the last decade there has been much interest in demographical studies in an endeavor to ascertain how far community life is influenced by the diversity in the populations composing it, and how far its social composition is affected by the processes of amalgamation and assimilation. Understanding is coming from so many directions that we venture to hope for wisdom at last in our national immigration policy.



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JANE ADDAMS

driving a "booze wagon" from Joliet to Chicago, and because it was a dangerous job with great menace from hi-jackers and others, he was paid \$200 or \$250 a trip. He had accumulated this money before the hi-jackers became suspicious of him, for they had easily mistaken him as a young lad driving a shabby old truck for father.

He took the money and went to a distant university. The first thing he wrote back about was the drinking he found there. He said that the men at home made booze, but they did not drink it. He did not at all like the type of young man he met there and did not think they compared any too favorably with the young men in our part of town. He also was shocked by the lack of chaperonage of the women students of the university, being accustomed to the Southern European standard of chaperonage for young girls. He came to see us during his first vacation, and I was very much interested to observe the very sharp sense of contrast between the standards to which he had been accustomed in his family and the standards he encountered at this university. The first result of the impact had been to drive him back to believe that the old-fashioned European standards which he and his sisters had resented were on the whole a valuable

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The Football Hero Rebels

By CLARENCE E. CASON

From the October 30 *Nation*

DURING THE PAST few years those interested in furthering the idea that a football player can get an education at college have cited as unanswerable arguments in their favor the careers of Fred Hovde of Minnesota and Jeff Burrus of Wisconsin. Both these young men were football stars, chairmen of their junior proms, Phi Beta Kappas, and Rhodes Scholars. Was not this proof that an energetic student can play football for three years without injuring his academic and social development? Of these two famous students, Jeff Burrus stands somewhat in the foreground because he was also captain of the crew. I have just learned from Burrus himself the sequel to his glorious college heroism. . . .

Burrus had become one of the best box-office names in the arena, one of the best "mats" for the university publicity bureau, a prime embodiment of Alma Mater to the alumni, a name for pool-room betterers to conjure with, a figure whose indorsement would mean the bread of life to the college barber or toggerly shop, the best date at sorority houses, the best guest at fraternity smokers—in short, the university's best electric sign-board. He had come to the class with Henry Brooks, another Louisville athlete, then captain of the university basket-ball team. Brooks had been in my freshman English class. Perhaps he had intimated to Burrus, his fraternity mate, that I showed a certain warmth for Louisville friends, and that this warmth might take the form of a desirable lenience toward athletes who had neither time nor inclination to study. Very well—one soon becomes adjusted to the system. I enrolled Jefferson D. Burrus, with the mental note that he was to be passed in the course provided he handed in assignments bearing his name, remained in the university, and broke no window panes.

But I was utterly wrong about this boy Burrus. When his first assigned essay indicated conspicuous intellectual potentiality, I admired his choice in "ghost" writers; when he spoke of Rousseau and Santayana at our first conference, I thought he had transferred his ability to catch signals into a purposeful cleverness at catching names he thought might be impressive. But this kind of thing continued. He began to lead discussions in class. Especially stimulated by a campus address of Bertrand Russell's, he at length compared Russell's pacifism with that of

Tolstoy; brilliantly he rejected both as being somewhat decadent from his point of view. His work, however, was erratic. This, he explained, was owing to the demands of crew training for the race at Poughkeepsie and spring football practice. I told him I didn't see how he did any of his class work. He explained that he studied and wrote late at night, when perhaps he should be sleeping.

In the mid-semester ratings he stood near the top of the class. His native ability might easily have placed him first. At the registrar's office I looked at his record for the first two years. He was on a fair road toward Phi Beta Kappa. That year he was prom chairman, an honor carrying the university's highest social distinction. The crew of which he was captain finished second at Poughkeepsie. His spectacular interception of a forward pass and race down the field tied the game with Minnesota the next fall. He made Phi Beta Kappa.

At the end of his senior year he won the Rhodes Scholarship from Wisconsin—and suffered a nervous breakdown. He spent several three- and four-day periods in the infirmary, determined to recover and lead his crew to Poughkeepsie again. But the crew remained in Madison; Jeff Burrus was out. Burrus was sitting over books in the library, trying to carry thoughts in his head.

I saw Burrus recently at the University Club in Madison. I had been thinking of him as quietly studying law at Oxford University. Had he not embarked for England with every promise of a remarkable career? No, he told me; he had not been at Oxford during the past year. He had been in Idaho recovering. He had suffered another nervous and physical breakdown during his first spring in England. Rest in the Alps had done nothing for him throughout a miserable summer. Doctors said that his heart and nerves were keyed to a dangerous tension as a result of the strain at Wisconsin.

There was not an ounce of bitterness in the attitude of young Burrus. His nine months in Idaho had done him lots of good. He plans to return to Oxford University. At Oxford he is determined to fill the rôle of Rhodes Scholar with merit; he is determined not only to learn his law but also to fill in the gaps in his general education and intellectual development. I have not the slightest doubt that he will do both with distinction.

But out of his experiences has come the conviction that college athletics used him rather selfishly. . . .

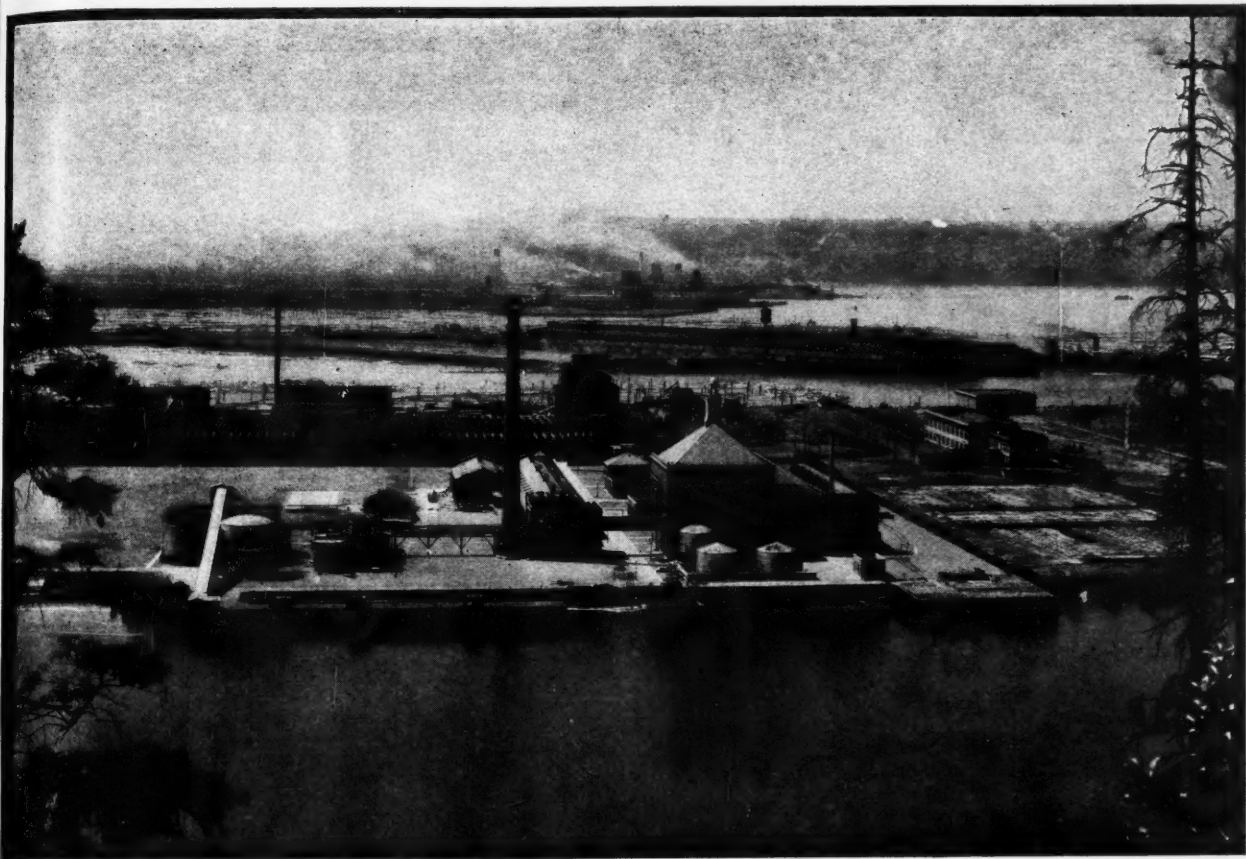
The rebellion came in his senior year at the university—the year of his first nervous disaster. He wrote a thirty-page pamphlet entitled "The Present Intercollegiate Athletic System," which was published and widely distributed by the Wisconsin Union; then he went to Chicago and laid his attack before the athletic council of the Western Conference. At Chicago his speech startled the Big Ten coaches and the faculty representatives; there was a stir in the newspapers. But a witty and patronizing speech by one of the older coaches, sure of his public, forestalled action and further comment.

Burrus has the notion that fathers of college athletes and the public in general ought to know just how young men with husky frames are utilized as the raw material in a vast industry. His picture tends to show conclusively that a football player has no time or thought to give to anything but football unless he is willing to subject himself to abnormal strain. . . .

Burrus has no objection to the frank industrialization of football, for that seems consonant with the American spirit of today; nor does he object to the practical use of football by universities as a means of impressing their public deeply. Certainly he would be the last to discredit the glorious spectacle of the stadium on a late October afternoon. He would ask, however—and without too much mildness—that the prospective player himself be made aware of the realities of present-day football. Let the boy who wishes to play gladiator for a few years do so in full consciousness of the implications involved—and let such boys be paid. Salaries should be high because of the talent required and the hazards involved.

Students who choose to enter big-time athletics might be awarded, in addition to their regular salaries, stipulated scholarships, under which they might, upon conclusion of their athletic careers, pursue courses leading to an academic degree—provided any of them have such a desire.

Finally, let coaches discontinue their furtive and evasive bids for material, in favor of open competitive bidding on a frankly commercial basis. The fact that the amateur spirit no longer prevails in the major sports of many colleges should be recognized and dealt with as a reality.



New modern plant of Hooker Electrochemical Company at Tacoma, Washington.

Old way of building vs. The Austin Method

{The Case as Viewed by the Investment Banker}

WHATEVER an industrial plant may be to the rest of the world, to the banker it represents just one thing—an investment. When a new plant project is being considered by a company in which the banker is interested, he naturally throws his influence toward making the plant the best possible investment.

For this reason, The Austin Method of Undivided Responsibility in Building stands high with bankers, who recognize these definite advantages:

1. Instead of dealing with a number of different organizations, you deal with just one, of nationally known ability and responsibility.
2. Undivided Responsibility enables Austin to guarantee in advance, in the contract:

- A Total cost for the complete project.
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National and Foreign Affairs

When U.S. Fought U.S.S.R.

THE BODIES of eighty-six American soldiers whose graves were discovered by the Soviet Government near Archangel, in the extreme northwest of Russia, have recently been returned to this country. They belonged to the 339th Infantry and the 310th Engineers—recruited largely from Michigan—forming part of an Allied force operating against the Bolsheviks during 1918-19.

A curious, somewhat jumbled, three-cornered war was being waged in Russia between the Bolsheviks, the Allies, and the Germans during these years—any two of the three opponents combining on occasion to frustrate the third. The Allies were attempting to defend large quantities of military supplies stored at Archangel, in fear lest the Germans obtain that port as a submarine base.

"The Allied fighting units were small and widely dispersed over the frozen tundra," says the New York *Herald Tribune*. "There were many small garisons and lonely outposts, but none the less they withstood big gun bombardment and the onrush of thousands of Bolshevik infantry in numerous engagements marked with high heroism and individual gallantry."

On January 19th, 1919, Company A of the 339th regiment—264 strong—supported by a troop of Czarist Cossacks and some Canadians, occupied three villages located some distance south. They had blockhouses, barbed wire, and four guns for protection; and they were situated eighteen miles from their base at Shenkursk and several hundred miles from Archangel. Seven days of continuous fighting followed.

Nijni Gora, one of the villages, was captured by the Bolsheviks after severe fighting in which the greatly outnumbered Michigan troops were defeated by their Cossacks and artillery. The snow was waist-deep and hand-to-hand fighting was carried on amongst the houses. Retreat was exceedingly difficult, but the shattered Americans fell back on Visorka Gora although only seven of the fourth platoon's forty-five men reached their destination. Visorka was abandoned five days later, the men falling back nine miles to Shollosa and two days later to Shenkursk—where they arrived resembling a miniature Napoleonic Retreat from Moscow.

Even at their base there was no rest for the weary, for Shenkursk was in process of evacuation as they entered. "The entire hospital had to be vacated and its inmates carried to safety in the north by sled. Guns were spiked, ammunition, ordnance and commissary abandoned." There was no time for funerals, and not even the graves were marked—for the re-

treit continued as the Bolsheviks surrounded the city while soldiers and civilians plodded on amid indescribable scenes. Thus ended the Battle of the Vaga River.

Of the eighty-six bodies recovered, sixty-two have been identified by the American Graves Commission. The soldiers were found resting in cemeteries scattered among the villages through which they had marched and fought. This unofficial, half-forgotten war had taken its full toll amid the northern snows.

In Defense of Arabs

A DISSERTATION upon the riotous situation in Palestine appears in the *Christian Century*, from the pen of W. Dewood David, who is inclined to uphold native Arabs in their clashes with the colonizing Zionists.

"The Jewish and non-Jewish advocates of converting Palestine into a Jewish theocratic state forget or ignore the fact that that land is already populated, that its inhabitants form a homogeneous mass, speaking one language and belonging to one race, and that those people who have been in possession of the land for over a thousand years have no intention of folding their tents and silently stealing away," writes Mr. David. "They seem to have the happy faculty of forgetting also that the ultimate fate of the Holy Land concerns not only the Jews . . . but also the Christians and Moslems of the world . . . all of whom feel a peculiar attachment to its sacred soil."

The Zionist movement, remarks the writer, was launched in 1897 by a German Hebrew—Dr. Herzl—who wrote a book entitled "A Zion State" whose location was left uncertain. In 1904 the British government offered East Africa to colonizing Zionists, but shortly withdrew its invitation. Then came the World War, wherein the British and Ottoman governments found themselves at odds with each other. Palestine was under Turkish rule, but with scant regard for this unimportant fact the British generously assigned the province to the Jews at a National Home in November, 1917—"under the extraordinary pressure of the exigencies of the War and of the Zionist propagandists and financiers."

If the Jewish claim to Palestine—which their ancestors held for a few hundred years by uncertain title—is valid, continues the writer, then logic demands that France, England, and America be restored to Huguenots, Normans, and Redmen respectively. Further, the resident Arab population is not composed of useless nomads but of orderly farmers and town tradesmen by actual census (1918). Nor has any great progress been made by the Jewish colonists, who formed fifty settle-

ments holding 160 of the 25,000 square miles in 1914 and who today form but eighty settlements of 300 square miles. Only eighteen per cent. of the Jews in Palestine are on the land, while sixty per cent. of the natives are agriculturists.

The Zionists themselves, long persecuted in Poland, Russia, and Rumania, are filled with religious zeal and are even reported as hostile to the Christian and Moslem shrines which they have found in the district, such as the Holy Sepulcher and the Mosques of Omar—a second Mecca. "The overreaching zeal of the Zionist," concludes Mr. David, "has driven the Moslems and Christians of Palestine into resorting to violence in a desperate effort to stem the tide of Jewish immigration," adds Mr. David. "This alone has invited another tragic chapter in the history of the Hebrews."

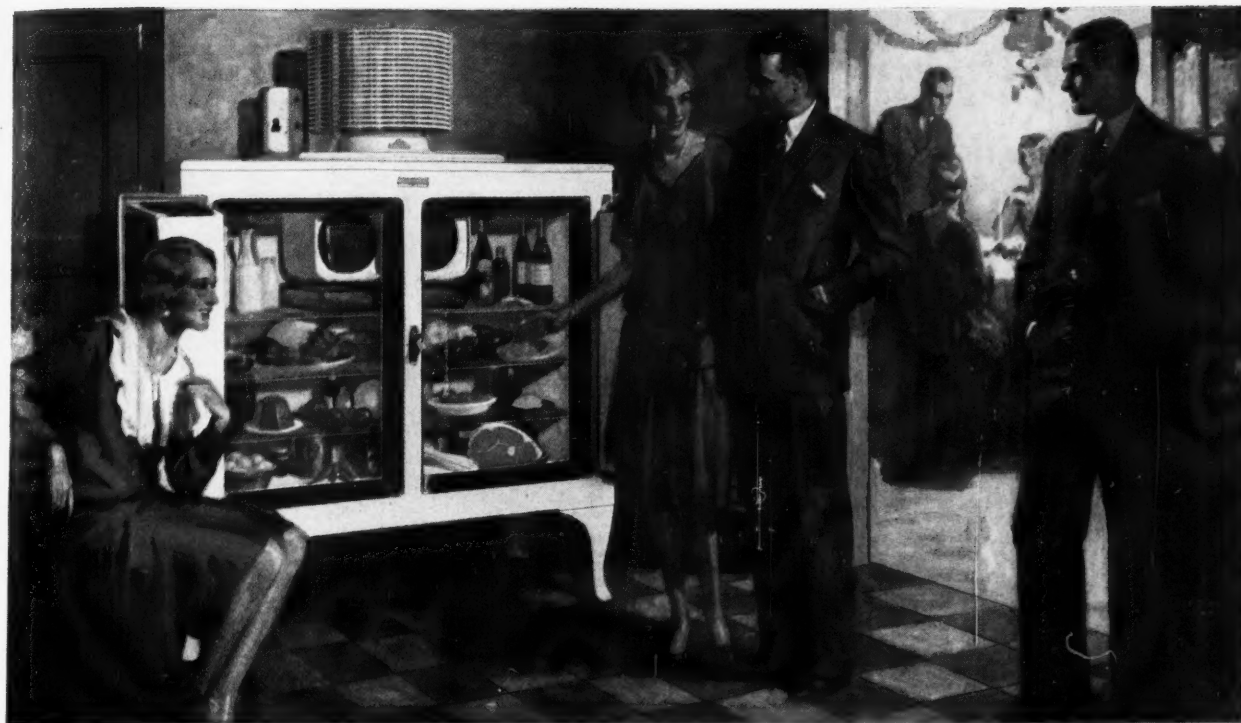
Holland's Mystery

WHEN AN INDIVIDUAL spends more than he earns, only outside help can bring his income up again. It would seem that the same applies to a nation. Yet Holland has year after year spent more than it earned—that is, its imports exceeded exports by more than a third in value. Apparently the country should be declining into a genteel shabbiness at least; but there are in this little kingdom outward signs of prosperity.

The mystery is examined in the *Haagsch Maandblad* by Dr. W. M. Westerman, and his conclusions are not wholly reassuring to the Dutch. Dr. Westerman admits a certain show of luxury in clothes and food, in the appearance of homes without and within. But he warns against giving weight to this seeming prosperity.

In Holland's income coal, farming, and fishing are of small importance. Trade and transportation are of far greater value, but outshining all others is the income from industry, without which Holland would find economic life impossible. Dr. Westerman adds that it will be a difficult fight to maintain it, and that economy, particularly in government—permitting reduction of taxes—is essential, since the government absorbs a third of the national income.

But, he writes, "the people are not convinced that economy is necessary. They live in a fool's paradise and think there is no end to good times. They do not realize, at least not sufficiently, that if the present trend toward expenditures continues, prosperity will be undermined and our colonial source of income exposed to great danger. Desire for true economy does not exist, and may not come until necessity has become dire necessity, and a cure has become a dangerous operation."



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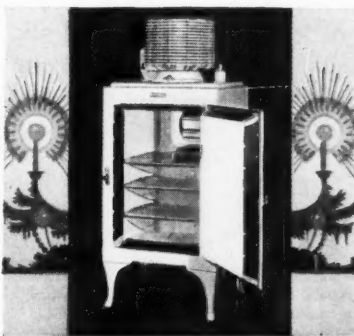
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Every Noma series Color-Light is equipped with a handy red bead to attach to the Christmas tree, so that each small, cheerful lamp will stand upright like a tiny fairy candle.



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Every Noma Color-Light outfit contains genuine Mazda lamps, guaranteeing long service, sparkling light and low current cost. Be sure you find the Mazda name plainly marked on every lamp.



The Noma Color-Light Outfit illustrated above is No. 115, a Series Outfit with the Extension Connector, Mazda lamps, octagon-shaped Bakelite sockets, the cheery little red bead attachment feature, and rubber-covered wire for outdoor use as well as indoor. If your dealer cannot supply you, we shall be glad to.

Dependable Beauty is built into Noma Christmas Tree Lights



NOMA Color-Lights are brilliant and sparkling. The new red bead holds each lamp upright like a fairy candle on its evergreen twig. Each

NOMA string is an extension outfit—it can be joined to any other NOMA string, merely by plugging in. Made into chains of sparkling beauty, these extension outfits lend color magic to your Christmas decorations—indoors and out.

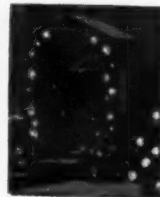
Quality is built into NOMA outfits. They are designed for use with MAZDA decorative lamps, and only MAZDA lamps are furnished with them.

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vice from your NOMA Color-Lights. An unbranded lamp of incorrect voltage and amperage may burn out your set. Don't be misled because it looks like a MAZDA lamp. It is not safe to accept substitutes. Insist on MAZDA.

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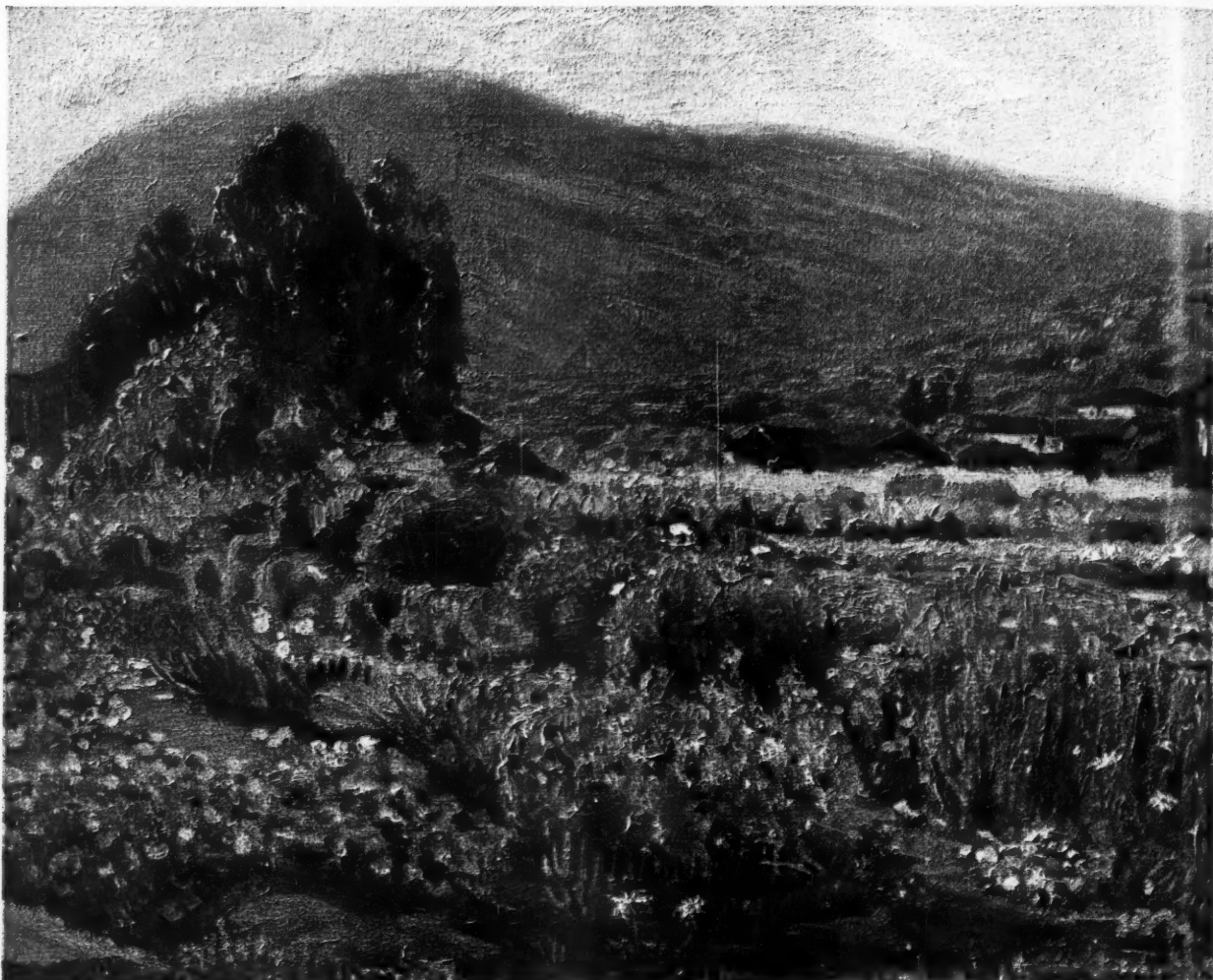
STRINGS OF COLOR

lights

Send 40 cents for the fascinating booklet "Decorating with Color-Light—54 Plans for 'Parties They'll Remember,'" with many suggestions for Christmas decorations. Noma Electric Corporation, 340 Hudson Street, New York City.



California Color IN WINTER FLOWERS



Southern California floral landscape—Painted by Joseph Kleitsch—Courtesy Stendahl Galleries ©1929 A.V.C.

YOU will look through sunny orange groves at snow-clad mountains... you will enjoy scenic drives on the edge of the sea... you will find an old world lure in the crumbling Spanish Missions... you will see famous personages of the movies on the streets, in the shops and great hotels... you will play golf on emerald green courses framed in a verdant landscape. You will derive new energy from the warm, mellow sunshine of mid-day... the clear crisp nights, when the wood fire crackles on the hearth... and you will get an added thrill from the beauty of Southern California's winter flowers.

For Christmas finds the Poinsettias in blossom... those fiery stars of intense vermillion. You will see them growing in yards... gardens... anywhere. Sweet peas in their pastel shades are lovely too and a trellis of well grown "Mary Pickfords" is worth anyone's attention. Roses, though not prolific as in spring and fall... are showing what they can do in the way of specimen blooms... and pansies... violas... verbenas snapdragons... stocks... calendulas... carnations... and many other garden favorites are adding to the symphony of color.

January and February furnish their quota of blooms, and in March, not only gardens and

"growing fields," but whole hillsides are carpeted with flowers. Even the desert is brilliant with its display of winter blooms.

Come to Southern California early this year... come in time to see the "Tournament of Roses" at Pasadena, New Year's Day. And the East-West football classic in the Rose Bowl stadium. Perhaps you've followed this game over the radio when the snow and sleet were beating against the window panes, back home. This year come and sit in the sunshine and see it yourself.

You'll enjoy your vacation in this southland. It is an "all year" resort and your living costs need be no more than they are at home. The children can be entered in the fine schools without losing grades and can have a glorious, healthful winter.

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Education



By I. Klein, in the *New Masses*

A Contrast in Colleges

By IVERNE GALLOWAY

I AM A PRODUCT of two rival methods of education. The first is the conventional sort. I endured this until a repentant fate transferred me, quite without consulting my wishes, into Rollins College, which was then as it is now under the influence of the two-hour conference plan.

My first experience with higher education was at Incognito, a small college in Ohio. It has a comfortable campus, an uninspired faculty, a student body that after considerable prodding on the part of the cheer leaders is capable of making itself heard at football games, the required number of sports, major and minor, including campus politics, several songs that are a perpetual subject for complaint though no one ever thinks of changing them, compulsory chapel, and church attendance, daily lectures—in fact, all the impedimenta considered necessary for instilling a certain amount of information into the heads of students, whether they want it or not.

It also has a competent machinery for ejecting any unfortunates who fail to assimilate the required percentage of the proffered erudition, or any miscreants who offend against the duplicate goddesses of proper health habits and morality, as interpreted by the dean's office.

I listened to lectures, some of them interesting, most of them not. In any case I listened, or pretended to do so, copied some one else's note-book when my own revealed too clearly the results of inattention, stayed up all night cramming for examinations, passed them and

THE SWEEPING STATEMENTS in this article by a college student will irritate the graduate of a first-class college of the conventional sort. Its wholesale condemnation on the basis of limited evidence will seem unfair. Yet the author has a spontaneous enthusiasm for individualized instruction, and for other earmarks of the newer methods now bringing a fresh spirit into higher education everywhere. The article should command the attention of all to whom college is more than a name

promptly forgot what they were about, spent time dozing over my books and thought that I was studying.

Though college was not what I had expected, I was not really unhappy there, after the first shock. I was not getting what I had hoped to find, but that seemed impossible. I talked with other students and discovered that they had an idea that they were missing something, too. What it was, no one seemed quite sure. We did not discuss the matter often, for intangibles had no part in our conversation.

THEN I CAME to Rollins. My family, moved by one of those impulses akin to the one that brought them, generations ago, from Ireland, sought a new frontier and found it in the South. We settled in Orlando, and I found my new school in the neighboring Winter Park. Its president, Hamilton Holt, a man who knows little about theories of education and who cares less, has some ideas based on his own experience which he has put to the pragmatic test at Rollins. Their success has attracted country-wide and envious attention from educators.

The students appreciate the consideration with which they are treated. In

fact, their reactions are quite as odd as the treatment itself. For example, there was a certain member of the faculty whom some of the students did not like. They were not without reason. They felt that he failed signally in catching the spirit of the conference

plan and of Dr. Holt's ideals for the college. At Incognito, the situation would have called for ribald serenades, burning in effigy, catcalls from passing autos in the dark of night.

Nothing of the sort was done. Instead, some of the more outspoken students paid Dr. Holt a visit and told him what they thought of the matter. The offending member of the faculty was given a chance to explain, and everything was peaceful again.

As a plan the Rollins idea is not especially complicated. It is what it implies that is really important. When I first heard Dr. Holt outline it he told us how little he remembered from the four years he spent as an undergraduate, and contrasted with it the influence in his life of a few men of personality and worth. He knew that he must have missed in college many intellectual experiences that might have been invaluable to him later. Instead of having the professors little more than animated phonographs, he thought that it might be both novel and beneficial to provide an opportunity for students to know their instructors. I believe with him that, although a carefully finished and polished lecture delivered by an expert on the subject may produce temporarily pleasurable sensations, an in-

Education

timate discussion led by the same expert and participated in by students who previously have spent some time in reading and research on the subject is more productive of real thinking, and more lasting in its impression on the student.

The two-hour conference plan that Rollins offers instead of the conventional but hardly ideal system has many variations. It is commonly said at Rollins that there are as many conference plans as there are instructors. This is true, though in essentials they are the same. The teacher is given as a working period a time twice as long as that of the ordinary college lecture. Most of the plans presuppose a student of a certain degree of intellectual responsibility.

The seminar plan, for example, is favored in some of the theoretical sciences. In this, one period a week is given to discussion—a period, incidentally, that often stretches far beyond the prescribed limits—and two others devoted to research and study. The head of the department is available at all times in case an unexpected snag should delay the progress of the seeker after scientific truth.

As in all varieties of the conference plan, the student is free to proceed as rapidly as he is able. He is required to finish a certain amount of work in a certain time. He may complete it as rapidly as his speed of working permits. The exceptional student, at Rollins, is not deterred by the few who reduce the speed of the class as a whole. The teacher has a working period long enough to make sure that those students who in another place might be submerged in the wave of mediocrity benefit fully from what he has to offer. The exceptional student, at Rollins, has exceptional opportunities.

IN ANOTHER variation half the period is devoted to individual study and conferences and the other half is devoted to general discussion. It would be a waste of time to detail the numerous others. However, one that deserves particular notice is that of the department of ancient languages. Rollins is by intention a small college, and it is almost necessary for each student to have a course of his own to satisfy his own needs and wishes.

This is accomplished after the following fashion. The charming and genial Dr. Cole assembles a group of students of heterogeneous desires at her home. A little man in a brown suit, a red-haired youngster who is going to be a poet some day, and a slim girl with dark eyes sit around the dining-room table and study whatever one studies in beginning Greek. The solitary student of Horace pre-empted the chaise longue. Other translators of the classics occupy the screened

porch in summer or make themselves comfortable by the fire on cooler days. An atmosphere of friendly informality and honest study envelops the house, and through it all moves Dr. Cole, kindly, helpful, guiding. Can you imagine a better modernization of the Mark Hopkins and the log ideal? At Incognito, the contact between faculty and students out of class hours was as slight as mutual misunderstanding could arrange. It is not so at Rollins. The credit lies with the conference plan and with those G. P.'s—golden personalities—that Dr. Holt has selected to work with him. That they are so willing to open at least a portion of their homes, their libraries, and their minds—not to a selected few, but to any students who wish to accept the invitation, is an educational wonder the like of which has not been seen since the golden days when Aristotle walked in his garden.

THEORETICALLY, THE conference plan frees the students and faculty after a working period equivalent to the average day spent in an office. Outside work is supposed to be eliminated, for the courses are so planned that the average student can do the required work in the double length period and deserve an average grade for it. Actually, there is outside work done, for the average student wants a better than average mark, the poor student wants an average mark, or the exceptional student wants to satisfy his intellectual curiosity. Only rarely does this work prevent full enjoyment of the numerous *hors d'œuvres* offered in accompaniment to the rest of the feast. It is an integral part of the plan to give all possible opportunities for Rollins students to come into contact with real people who have something to offer of genuine merit. In consequence, the list of visitors to Rollins reads like an international Who's Who.

The conference does not include semester examinations. The principal reason for them seems to be that they provide a basis for marking and a review for the student of the work covered during the term. Under the conference plan the teacher judges from the results of the occasional tests, from individual conferences, and from the part that the student takes in the general discussion. A time is usually spent at the end of each term to provide for a review when one is needed—surely an arrangement more economical of nervous energy and quite as satisfactory in result as the cramming of condensed information and the diet of black coffee that periodically curse our colleges. Even without this the Rollins students manage to attach some importance to their work.

Yet, at Rollins, whether as a result of the two-hour conference plan or of the southern cooking at the beanery, there is interest not only in study but in the business of living. It shows itself in the liveliness of the class-room arguments. You can see it in the meetings of the Liberal Club, or of Dr. Holt's Scrub Club. Traces of its insidious influence are in the type of plays presented by the Rollins Little Theater. It is evident even in the quality, quantity, and subject of the bull sessions. It ought to show still more, in a few years, in the activities of those fortunate beings who have received their college education here or in another school following the same plan.

Rollins College is the happiest place I have known. It is a sunny oasis, full of people who thoroughly enjoy what they are doing, and who are free to do it without interruption. A class in German literature perches on the bleachers beside the lake and discusses Schopenhauer and his inferiority complex; a discussion in which the reactions of the students are equally important with the professor's opinions. A Quaker with a slow smile is quizzed by the class in philosophy. Jessie Rittenhouse and a few of her students talk, late into the night. Chemistry students stay in the professor's office, long after the class bugles have blown, trying to find the elusive flaw in the text-book's presentation of the theory of Van Weimarn. The editorial staff of the *Purple Buzzard* takes a ride in one of the staff motors while outlining editorial policies for the year and deciding how best to surpass the rival *Flamingo*. The inevitable saxophone blares lonesomely from the K. A. house. Out on the lake, two sailboats tack and veer in the uncertain wind. Watching it all from the president's chair is a man with a dream in his eyes.

It is a dream that is on its way to being realized, but with unnumbered obstacles of the educationally conventional in its path. Too, Rollins is a college poor in material assets, if we except the faculty, the president, and the student body. It is fortunate that Rollins has an appeal of its own. A newcomer to the campus is surprised or a trifle scornful, according to his disposition, when he sees the shabbiness of the buildings, the insufficient library, the poverty of equipment.

In an exceedingly short time he notices that it is a cheerful shabbiness, as of a lovely lady in rags unworthy of her, and which she proceeds to ignore completely. The fine new buildings that loom so large in the literature of our quantity-product institutions seem suddenly insignificant, as compared with the feeling in the air at Rollins College of individuals happily and wholesomely adjusted to life and with themselves.

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When Age Chuckles

"*YOU are the youngest looking grandfather I ever saw. What's the secret?*" "My dear, two things. The good health that I have worked for and won—and a keen interest in life. With books, music, sports, travel, inventions—each day brings something new. I want to see what will follow the telephone, radio, automobile, aircraft—what electricity will do next. . . ."

No longer do scientists accept the idea of a fixed "span of life". They know that the average length of life is longer in some countries than in others. They know that babies fare more safely in the world—that people everywhere face fewer dangers today from contagious and other diseases.

While the average length of life has increased by 10 years since 1901, the improvement has been achieved mainly among the younger ages, leaving as our most pressing problem the protection of the lives of those who have passed middle age.

One by one the perils which formerly caused untimely deaths are being conquered. "Witches" are not burned nowadays to stop plagues. On the other hand, sanitation, vaccination, inoculation and other scientific means are employed to prevent most of them.

People are learning the effect of fresh air, sunshine, cleanliness, proper breathing and exercise, sleep and a well-balanced diet. An annual medical examination for the discovery and correction of physical impairments before they have progressed too far to be remedied will help keep the body sound.



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In the United States and Canada there are more than 2,500,000 people between 70 and 80 years of age; more than 600,000 between 80 and 90; fifty-odd thousand between 90 and 100; and about 5,000 past the century mark.

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Education

Learning by Doing

THE LATE Charles W. Eliot once wrote: "It is a matter of every-day experience that most Americans cannot observe with accuracy, repeat correctly a conversation, describe accurately what they have seen or heard, or write out a correct account of a transaction they have just witnessed. . . .

"The most important part of education has always been the training of the senses, through which the best part of knowledge comes. This training has two precious results in the individual besides the faculty of accurate observation—one, the acquisition of some sort of skill; the other, the habit of careful reflection and measured reasoning which results in precise statement and record. . . . The teaching of the senses should always have been a prime object in human education at every stage from primary to professional. That prime object it has never been, and is not today."

But there have been rebels against "gerund-grinding" and memorizing, champions of the importance of primary experience in education ever since the Middle Ages, writes J. Howard Stoutemyer in the *Scientific Monthly*; and at last, he maintains, their protests are beginning to bear fruit.

Familiarity with the rudiments of many trades and of home-making, he declares, came to almost every American school child half a century ago through his environment. But today, with more than half our population living in cities of 2500 or more, many educative situations in home and community have gone to large manufacturing plants. Thus have we taken educative primary experiences away from children, who, writes Professor Stoutemyer, "having lost by natural means their chances for actual work and play, fail to develop depth of emotions and breadth of knowledge about things, for they do not have opportunities to come into intimate contact with nature or to make things or to care for pets or to have responsibilities or tasks."

"Multitudes, flowing into cities built by a sturdy by-gone generation, are confused thereby, for they cannot understand the forces that are overpowering them. They are rushed from place to place, jerked down subways, and shot up elevators; they climb stairways by machinery, whisk lunch off of moving tables, and wonder if the North Star is still fixed."

Eight years of the old-time schools, according to an eminent educator, give the pupil the ability to read, but not the reading habit; the ability to write, but no power of expression; and some unrelated scraps of information in geography and the history of the United States. Such bits of knowledge torn from their

context, Professor Stoutemyer adds, explain these answers to examination questions:

Wolfe declared he would rather repeat Gray's "Elegy" than take Quebec. The Rosetta Stone was a missionary captured by the bandits.

Much butter is imported from Denmark because Danish cows have greater enterprise and superior technical education to ours.

Such results of the old-time educational systems are to be found not only in examination paper but also in general conversation. Many pupils who live on the banks of the Mississippi fail to identify it with the river studied in their geography books. Some Boston school boys, reading "Wisconsin" on a traveler's badge, were puzzled when he asked them where it was. "What?" he asked. "Haven't you studied geography?" "You mean the Wisconsin in the geography; that's one of the forty-eight states," they replied quickly. And a high-school graduate was surprised to discover that the Cæsar of Latin and the Cæsar of history and the Cæsar of English literature were one and the same man.

"As long as the home gave training in the manual skills and the community afforded educative situations in orienting youth," Professor Stoutemyer comments, "there was no great danger from the isolation of the school from active life, and the imperfect mastery of the materials taught. With the increasing complexity of social forces and the consequent lessening opportunities for participation in the fundamental community activities, the schools must compensate for these losses by affording means of vicariously participating in these activities. They must help the child to organize his world and to orient himself in it."

THIS IS BEING DONE by the introduction of general courses in science, language, mathematics, and literature, and also by educational and vocational guidance.

"The schools are also slowly changing their methods of teaching to secure this end," Professor Stoutemyer concludes. "Problem-solving replaces the extreme emphasis on memory work in the older education; conduct is an end far more sought after than isolated information; principles are developed as problematic situations require their use; and school situations duplicate life situations as far as that can be accomplished. Field trips, pageants, dramatization, and other like devices make real many of the school materials of older days. . . .

"Life is full and vast in proportion to the fullness and vastness of the life of the persons experiencing it. So, too, the book is significant in proportion to the

significance of the experiences that the reader brings to interpret the ideas of the author. Hence, book learning and school work must be based on primary experiences, must interpret them and must finally lead to a clear and whole view of life."

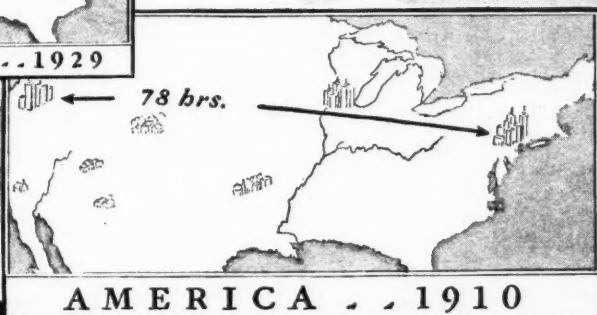
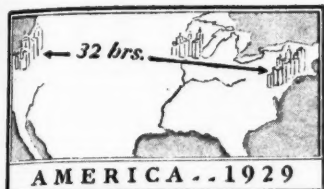
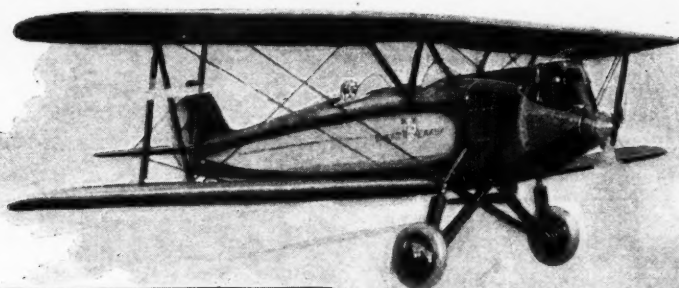
A Condemnation and Eight Suggestions

ONCE UPON A TIME the college was a place for our intellectual aristocracy, where family traditions of culture or the inherent ambition of the student made for sound, constructive research and accomplishment. Today, however, the college represents a cross-section of the community, adapted to the inert mediocrity which issues from smug middle-class homes. At least, E. C. Wilm so declares in the *Nation*:

"In the words of one youth, doubtless somewhat exaggerated, the student body is made up of 'soda clerks, newsboys, shoe salesmen's sons, and preacher's daughters.'" To be known as a conscientious scholar has become a reproach, and co-operation with the instructor is in bad taste. Nor is the faculty much better, according to this writer, for they are "likely to be more familiar with the wisdom of Henry Ford or of Dr. Frank Crane than with the sentences of Montaigne or of Emerson." Bridge, motor-ing, radios, and newspapers have taken the place of good books and quality periodicals in the interest of the instructor; he shuns public lectures and concerts.

According to Mr. Wilm, the two greatest collegiate evils are the lecture method of instruction and the system of free electives. The former usually degenerates into a mere dictation exercise, leaving the mind vacant both during and after the boring ordeal. The latter in theory develops the student's aptitudes, but in practice he often picks his courses with reference to their ease, their time of day, and their personnel. Even election to Phi Beta Kappa is sometimes the result of easy electives chosen with great care. Mental competition, as contrasted to athletic competition, thus becomes unfair.

Having thus condemned, the *Nation's* author offers eight suggestions, which may be summarized as: admission of only those qualified to profit by higher education, a large increase in professorial salaries to assure high-grade men, abolition of intercollegiate athletics, abolition of the fraternity system, correlation of courses to avoid duplication, reduction of free election to a minimum, abolition of the marking system in favor of final examination by outside examining boards, and the abolition of honorary degrees.



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FROM the days before the Civil War, when the Atlantic was 28 days from the Pacific—till now when a Great Lakes Sport Trainer could span the country in 32 hours—the demand for faster transportation has steadily made America more compact.

Today, the banker from New York and the business man from Texas can meet in Chicago in a few hours. Florida is a short trip for the man from Boston. California and the northwest are quickly reached from any part of the country.

The salesman equipped with a Great Lakes Sport Trainer can cover many times as much territory

as he used to—in the same time—and at a substantial saving in transportation expense, because his plane actually embodies something new in aviation—real versatility.

It is a Cirrus-powered two-place sport training ship with a pursuit-plane complex—beautifully engineered—fast—light—and highly maneuverable—yet perfectly steady in almost any weather—dependable—extremely rugged—uses only six gallons of gas an hour and covers a hundred miles in the process.

A new and interesting booklet giving complete details and illustrations in color is ready for mailing. Send for your copy.

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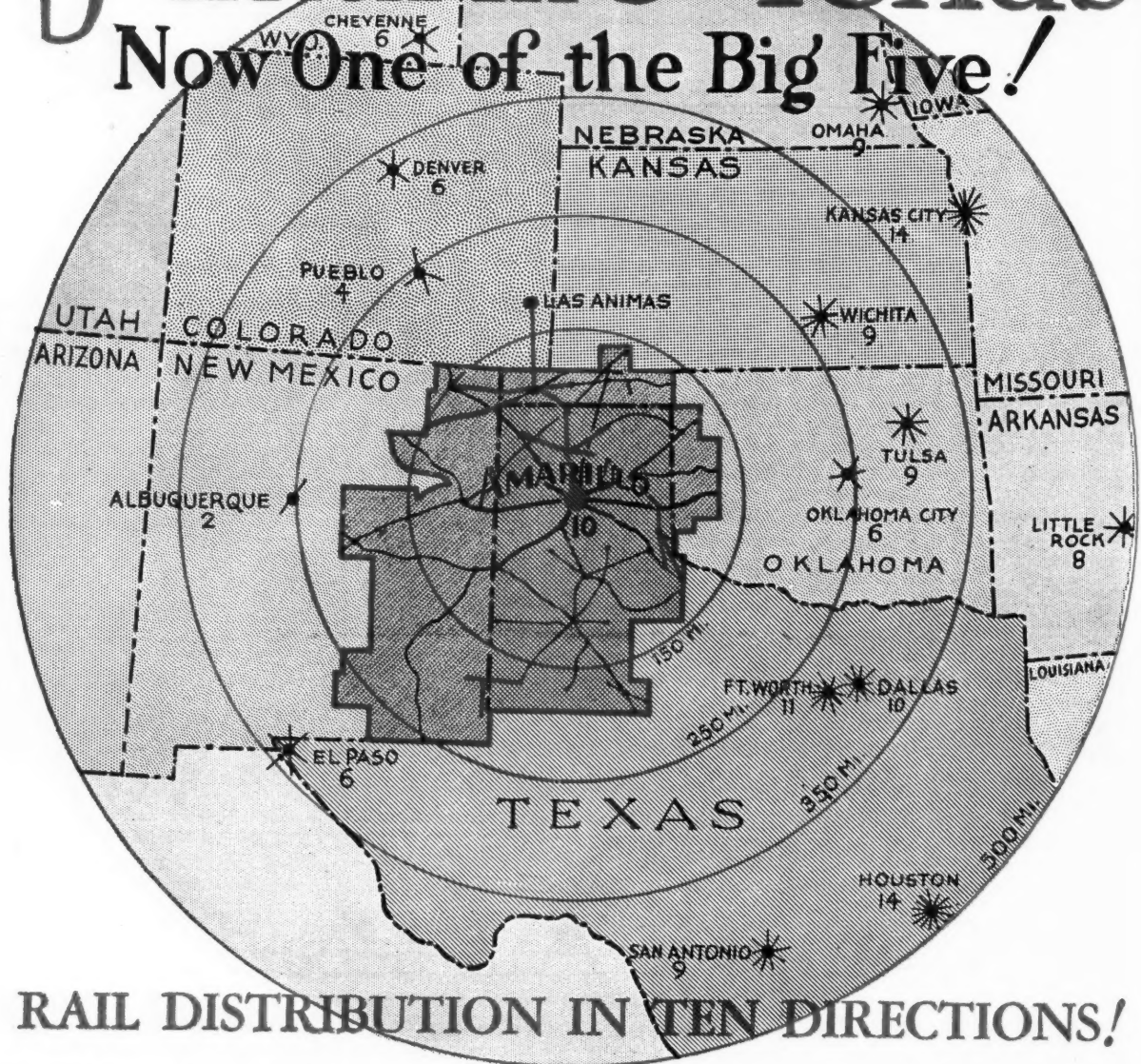


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RAIL DISTRIBUTION IN TEN DIRECTIONS!

WHEN the new Santa Fe trunk route northwest to Las Animas, Colorado, is completed, Amarillo will be one of the five distribution centers in the 1,000-mile circle mapped above with rail facilities in at least ten important directions.

The city's wholesale trade area is shaded in red; with the present 2904 miles of railroads noted by black lines, and the 681 additional miles, formally applied for, in red. This new main trackage, combined with the 689 miles built in the past three years, will increase the 1926 total by 1,370 miles. .59%!

This year 45,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced by

Amarillo's territory as compared with 22,000,000 in 1928 and 11,000,000 in 1927. The city has grown from 15,594 in 1920 to nearly 50,000 today, and the wholesale trade area has matched this development.

It is facts such as these which have caused Chevrolet, General Electric, General Motors Acceptance, the major farm implement manufacturers, and numerous other organizations to place branch houses here in the past few years. Amarillo is a new and changing situation on your sales and service map; and it warrants your special analysis at this time.

For confidential information pertinent to your particular problems secured for you by traffic, commercial and technical experts, address: Manager, Development Bureau . . .

AMARILLO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
AMARILLO • TEXAS



Among the States

From Iowa's Search Warrants to New England's Labor

IOWA TWO YEARS AGO found one of its citizens guilty of illegally possessing intoxicating liquor. The citizen, pointing out that the police officers who searched his home for evidence stated that they had a search warrant, when as a matter of fact no search warrant had ever been issued or served, appealed first to the Iowa Supreme Court, which affirmed the decision of the district court, and then to the United States Supreme Court, on the ground that the searching of his premises without warrant was in violation of the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution. When the United States Supreme Court recently denied the citizen's petition for a writ of certiorari to the Supreme Court of Iowa, several newspapers interpreted this refusal to review the case as meaning that the United States Supreme Court approved the course of officers in searching a private home without the authority of a search warrant. But a more careful reading of the court's order reveals that the Supreme Court rendered no opinion but merely declined to grant the petition for review; it cannot, therefore, be considered as having passed on the constitutional issues raised in the Iowa case.

ARIZONA, UPON LEARNING from Secretary Wilbur that it had been awarded 18 per cent. of the hydro-electric power to be generated at Boulder Dam, immediately broke off all negotiations for a compact between California, Nevada, and Arizona for a division of water and power under the terms of the Boulder Canyon Dam Act. It prepared to attack in the courts the constitutionality of the Boulder Dam act and to challenge the right of Congress to allocate the water of the Colorado River. Interior Department officials predicted that Arizona would seek an injunction to hold up work on the dam, and that construction would be halted until all legal difficulties were settled.

NEW MEXICO boasts that the Carlsbad Cavern, now contained in a 719-acre National Monument, is the largest and most spectacular underground wonder in America. Twenty-one miles of underground passages have already been surveyed, but many passages remain still to be explored. Visitors, always conducted by guides, are now permitted on seven miles of underground trails, and work is now progressing on additional trails. A trip through the cave

requires about six hours, including a thirty-minute stop for lunch. The visitor enters the cavern by a natural opening, and then proceeds over well-built stairways and easy trails; the electric lighting is being improved each year. The popularity of the cave is indicated by the fact that last year 46,335 persons visited it.

VIRGINIA HAS OFTEN known bitter oyster wars. But this year it is faced with one more bitter than usual between the York River oyster "tongers," or boatmen who derive a livelihood by tonging oysters from public beds, and oyster planters, who lease and plant oyster grounds outside the public beds. For a resurvey of the York River oyster area resulted in discovery that the planters were in possession of a great deal of the public beds; the tongers immediately tried to take possession, becoming so violent that once Governor Byrd had to send a company of the National Guard to the defense of the planters. The latter are given, by law, two years in which to remove the oysters planted by mistake on public beds. This statute has frequently been upheld by the courts, and therefore the tongers, because of the diminishing supply of oysters on the natural oyster-bearing rocks, will urge on the next General Assembly the need for conservation in this formerly flourishing industry.

FLORIDA'S FRUIT and vegetable areas not troubled by the Mediterranean fruit fly are thirty-four times greater than the total of infested areas. Produce from the non-infested region, it is argued, should therefore be allowed to move in interstate commerce with no restriction except rigid examination. Florida appropriated \$500,000 to eradicate this pest, and the federal government added \$4,000,000. A special committee recently reported to the Secretary of Agriculture that complete eradication of the Mediterranean fruit fly was possible, but that before the end of June, 1930, infestations are almost certain to be found again in the original zones that have been cleaned out. The Government should have sufficient funds immediately available to stamp out incipient outbreaks. Failure to provide for possible future outbreaks might easily destroy the value of recent efforts at extermination.

MISSISSIPPI HAS 14,149 miles of surfaced highways, as contrasted with 109 miles of gravel highway twenty-five years ago. This is mainly a rural state, and so the policy of developing the rural highways through the local authorities was adopted; in fact, there was no state highway department until 1916. The present highway department does not have authority to construct through state roads, but it may provide short links of connecting highway. By perfecting its farm-to-market roads, Mississippi can boast of a system of rural gravel highways hardly surpassed by any state in the Union, taking proportionate population and area into consideration. But it also possesses a poor hard-surfaced state road system, and therefore is now about to reverse its road-construction policy and put more emphasis on development of connected trunk highways.

MICHIGAN HAS SET aside 125,118 acres for the protection of game and other wild life. This land consists of three types: areas owned and controlled by the state, areas privately owned but under special state protection, and areas set aside as sanctuaries by the legislature or by the conservation commission. In seven of the refuges, comprising nearly one-half of the total acreage, all game is protected, although in the open season hunting is allowed in the state-owned lands adjoining them. The conservation commission now demands a permit for the importation into the state of game birds, and game and fur-bearing animals. In recent years rabbits, coyotes, pheasants, quail, partridge, muskrats, elk, and reindeer have been imported without any formalities; but the need for some sort of control has become increasingly evident. The state health authorities are anxious to keep out tularemia, a disease found chiefly in rabbits, but which can be contracted by human beings and by certain game birds and fur-bearing animals. The European field hare has proved very destructive to fruit trees and gardens in the Northeast, and therefore the conservation department has decided against the importation of this big rabbit, at least for the present. In applying this new law—which is to be enforced by the confiscation of birds or animals imported without permit and by fining the importers—the department plans not to interfere with reasonable importations, but only to prevent introduction of pests and wild-animal diseases.



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Among the States

SOUTH CAROLINA established several years ago a laboratory to examine vegetables, fruit, and milk produced in the state for their mineral elements. It was soon discovered that the food products of South Carolina, when compared to those of other states, contained enormous quantities of iodine, as well as a large amount of iron, manganese, and copper. These discoveries are of immense importance, for it is estimated that 30,000,000 people in this country are suffering from an iodine deficiency, and have resulted in making an important industry of the growing and canning of the state's fruits and vegetables.

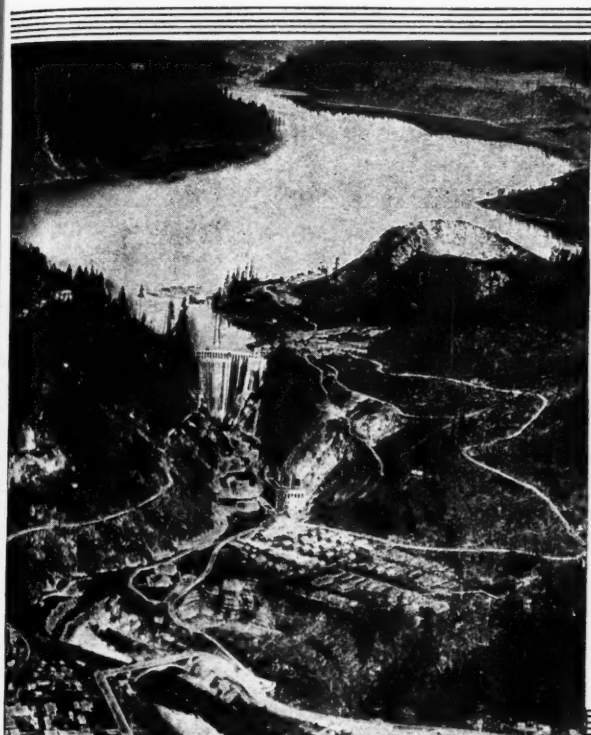
ALABAMA IS PROUD of its industrial development. Mobile, for example, has since 1900 seen an increase in population from 34,469 to 69,600 and in bank resources from \$6,138,530 to \$45,197,593. Thanks to the construction of a system of docks, the port's tonnage has grown from 1,411,164 to 4,405,872 in eight years. Yet this is mainly an agricultural state, for four-fifths of its population is on farms or in villages of less than 2500 inhabitants. But although farming has not been a prosperous occupation in the past few years there is hope in the two facts that industry is taking the surplus workers from farms and is also providing a ready market for farm products. Governor Graves recently presided at a conference of the Board of Agriculture and the Industrial Development Board of the state, and a scheme was mapped out for coöperation of factory and farm, whereby Alabama industrial communities will whenever possible purchase Alabama-grown commodities. Alabama farmers will plant more diversified crops and will endeavor to improve transportation and marketing facilities.

NEW ENGLAND WATCHED with interest the proceedings of its first labor congress, which, with the endorsement of six state Federations of Labor, held a three-day session in Worcester, Massachusetts. More than 400 delegates from a large number of international and local unions, central bodies and state federations, came together to evolve a program of coöperation between management and labor in New England. Prominent New England industrialists, educators, economists, merchants, and representatives of the federal government made addresses on transportation, textiles, power, building trades, amusements, and metal trades. Machinery was set up for continuing the meetings of the congress, and for establishing joint trade conferences between employers and employees in the various New England crafts, in order to advance industrial rehabilitation.

Aerial view of River, Worcester, Mass. Tri-motors can put a nation's cities of a small close-up. Leisurely view of 1 comprehensive

Featuring All-metal alloys of maximum safety. Tri-motor Whitne tailing power safety. Speed racing Cruising Disposable High wheel stream for stability. 17 capacity control running Durability structural deterioration. Price, \$4 and except multiple methods

... WHEN THE CHIEF'S ALOFT!



Aerial view of Concrete, on Baker River, Washington. . . . In a Ford tri-motored, all-metal plane, you can put a vast field of varied operations either into the perspective of a small relief map or a large close-up. The earth may be studied leisurely and safely from an elevation of 15,000 feet, or with swift comprehensiveness at 150 feet. . . .

Features of Ford Plane

All-metal (corrugated aluminum alloys)—for strength, uniformity of material, durability, economy of maintenance, and structural safety.

Tri-motored (Wright or Pratt & Whitney air-cooled engines, totaling from 900 to 1275 horsepower)—reserve power for safety.

Speed range—55 to 135 m. p. h.
Cruising radius, 580-650 miles.

Disposable load—3670 to 5600 lbs.

High wing monoplane (single, stream-lined, cantilever wing)—for strength, speed, inherent stability, visibility, clean design. . . .

17 capacity (including pilot's dual-control cabin)—Buffet, toilet, running-water, electric lights, etc.

Durability—Uniform all-metal construction is insurance against deterioration.

Price, \$42,000 to \$55,000 (standard equipped at Dearborn)—Exceptionally low because of multiple-unit on-line production methods.

THE broader and more diversified the field, the more lofty should be the point of supervision! . . . Telephones, stock-tickers, fast automobiles and railroads, telautographs, and radios are utilized to the utmost to maintain supervision and control. *But nothing gives the high executive so comprehensive and clean-cut a picture of field operations as an airplane.*

The character of a city may be judged accurately from the air by a comprehensive view of its industries, its traffic, its communications, its buildings and suburbs. Entire railroad systems may be inspected in a day from the windows of the conference chamber itself. Extensive dams and other industrial works, taking on proportions of toys, may be studied as critically as perfect scale models. . . .

That is chiefly why such great industrial organizations as Standard Oil of Indiana, Standard Oil of California, Curtis Publishing Company, the Texas Company, and Reid Murdoch Company are using Ford tri-motored, all-metal planes as flying executive offices.

Railroad executives, tax assessors, oil men, lumber operators, prospectors and surveyors . . . all have special use for Ford tri-motored, all-metal planes. Durability, speed, safety and spaciousness for desks, instruments and living accommodations make the Ford plane an ideal flying headquarters. . . .

The air-minded American public has already accepted the Ford tri-motored, all-metal plane as representing the highest standard of commercial air transport. The highly efficient design is the result of continuous study and experiment. . . . Ford tri-motored, all-metal planes are in regular service all over the United States.

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Visitors are always welcome at the Ford Airport at Detroit



Interior view of one of our customer's planes . . . as clean and stable as a yacht . . . twice as fast as an express train . . . and, when tri-motored, equally as safe.



Investment Trusts and the Market

By PAUL M. ATKINS

Economist of Ames, Emerich & Co.

THE AMERICAN PUBLIC during the past year or so has been hypnotized by the so-called investment trusts. Millions of dollars have been poured into their coffers by thousands of people who believed, apparently, that these institutions were a sort of El Dorado, by means of which one could quickly obtain wealth. In many circles it was stated that we could never again have a crash of any importance in security prices because the investment trusts would prevent it. It must be recalled, however, that responsible investment trusts themselves never made such a statement.

Then the parlous days of late October came, and the country experienced the greatest security debacle it has ever known—at least in the number of people involved. Investment trust securities plunged downward with the others, and as far as most persons could observe, the investment trusts did nothing to check the downward swing. Have we been deceived in regard to the possibilities of these companies? Are they just another means for taking money away from a gullible public? Or are their functions and possibilities misunderstood, and do they really possess at least some of the virtues ascribed to them?

A careful analysis of the situation appears to show that with a very few exceptions indeed, those organizations classed as investment trusts have not been in any way tainted with fraud. A number—no exact figures can be given at present—probably have suffered from poor management. Many, however, have been ably handled and have passed through this panic period much as those who were really informed in regard to the nature and functions of real

investment trusts expected they would.

It is evident, however, that many misconceptions have arisen in the minds of the public at large in regard to investment trusts. In the first place, various kinds of financial institutions have been popularly called investment trusts which differ radically and fundamentally from the original British type of investment trust, which has given its name to the entire group. Because these other classes of financial institutions which are called investment trusts differ so greatly from the real type—now usually called the general management investment trust—their influence during the panic period was quite different from that of the latter type. In the second place, the public has apparently developed certain ideas in regard to investment trusts of the general management type which are not correct, and here we have another cause for their feeling of

surprise and disappointment over their course of action during recent weeks.

It is well to recall, in estimating the effect of these companies on the market, the differences among the several types of institutions which pass by the name of investment trust. Briefly, the group may be subdivided into six sub-groups, as follows:

1. General management investment trusts
2. Fixed investment trusts
3. Semi-fixed investment trusts
4. Trading companies
5. Finance companies
6. Holding companies

The general management investment trust is the lineal descendent of the British type which has enjoyed such a long and on the whole successful history in that country. The essential characteristics

of this type of investment trust are: a portfolio of securities, diversified as to type—geographical location, nature of industry or type of government, etc.; a continuous management of that portfolio by competent financiers; and the possession of limited blocks of securities only, making their purchase and sale possible, under all except extremely abnormal conditions, without appreciable effect on their market price. They may hold stock, bonds, call loans, bankers' acceptances, etc., and invest their funds in foreign countries as well as in the United States.

The principle upon which the well-managed investment trusts of this type are operated is to buy securities which are relatively low in price, and if they need funds to buy them, to sell securities already in their portfolios which are relatively high in price.



By Kirby, in the *New York World*
SOLD OUT



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Finance and Business



CROWDS ON THE SUB-TREASURY STEPS WATCHING NEW YORK'S STOCK EXCHANGE DURING ITS PRECIPITOUS SLUMP

It is their policy never to buy on margin or by means of bank loans, or to sell short. In other words, they are strictly investment, not speculative institutions.

Investment trusts of this type which have been capably managed foresaw that a severe break in the stock market was likely to come. They gradually liquidated a considerable portion of their holdings of American stocks in order to buy high grade bonds which were selling on an attractive yield basis, or certain foreign stocks whose prices were relatively low and whose return computed on

current dividends made them highly desirable. Other funds they invested in call loans, whose high rates made them attractive and whose possession served to place the investment trust in a highly liquid position. Investment trusts operated in this fashion tended to keep the prices of stocks down at the time when they were rising, and stood ready with large cash reserves to buy when stocks began to reach bottom prices.

Their tendency, therefore, was to stabilize the market. But they were far too few in number and in resources, for the

sale of stocks was so much under a panic psychology that their influence was hardly felt at all.

IN SHARP CONTRAST to the general management investment trusts are the fixed investment trusts. Briefly, these may be described as devices for giving the small investor an opportunity to obtain greater diversification for his funds than he could obtain by investing them in individual issues himself. Blocks of a group of stocks are purchased and certificates of beneficial interest of one kind or another are issued against them. Dividends from the stocks held, after paying a small trustee's fee, are paid over by the trustee to the certificate holders at regular intervals. But once the trust is set up, no changes can be made in it.

Obviously, therefore, they could have no influence, after their establishment, on raising the prices of stocks, and absolutely no means of checking their fall. They are speculative or conservative, from the standpoint of the investor, as are the average of the stocks composing their portfolios.

Since their holdings are subject to no modification, there is no way of protecting them from loss due to a weakening credit position (as distinct from a declining market trend) of the securities in their portfolios. To meet this difficulty, semi-fixed investment trusts were developed, which provided for minor modifications in the portfolio at the discretion of the trustee. Such changes are usually limited to replacing securities in regard to whose credit strength doubt has



HECTIC DAYS AND NIGHTS FOR WALL STREET BROKERS' CLERKS



California

...land of abundance

IT IS safely estimated that California's productive area could comfortably accommodate one-third of our national population. This State, stretching over a thousand miles on the Pacific shores, abounds in outstanding developments. Among the foremost of these, California leads the country in quantity and value of horticultural products; diversity of soil products; output of petroleum, gold, platinum, quick-

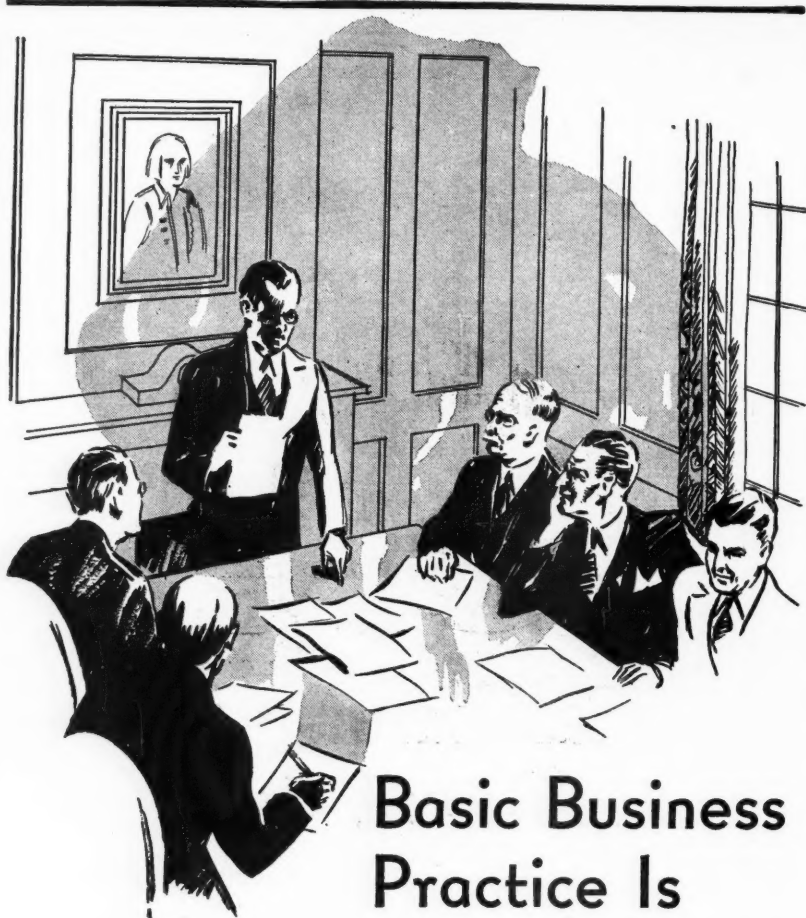
silver and borax; petroleum refining; hydro-electric power development; fruit and vegetable canning; motion pictures; auto ownership per capita; and paved highway mileage.

California manufactures total nearly three billion dollars annually in value, and the present rate of increase is exceeding a hundred millions a year.

The Port of San Francisco, with the highest per capita wealth of America's big cities, is at once the focal point of this prosperity and the center from which it radiates. Industrial, commercial and financial affairs of the whole Western Empire converge at this metropolis.

Financial and commercial activities of the Port of San Francisco are typified by the banking services available to individuals and corporations thru the combined Crocker institutions.

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• Serving the Empire of the West •



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SPECIALIZATION and departmental control are the foundation of every successful business organization. These basic principles are equally sound when they are applied to the planning and supervision of your investment account.

Through the selection of a reliable investment institution, you obtain personalized investment counsel, competent security analysis and able portfolio supervision. These services operate to your advantage and give you that same freedom from investment detail achieved in your business through departmental control.

The Greenebaum organization has been built with a particular view toward furnishing just such service to investors. You are invited to avail yourself of the services of the specialists in this organization. They will be glad to analyze your holdings and help you chart your investment course.

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Finance

arisen, by others of some other company in the same industry, or of some company whose securities are already represented in the portfolio. Obviously, the effect of this type of investment trust on the stock market must have been substantially the same as that of the fixed investment trust.

THE TRADING COMPANY has frequently been confused with the general management investment trust, although the basic principles upon which these two types of financial institutions operate are the direct antithesis of each other. It is the trading company which has caused investment trusts in some circles to be called blind pools. The trading company, as its name indicates, is a concern organized for trading or speculating in securities. It relies on market transactions for its profits. It has no objection to buying on margin or selling short if it appears to its management to be desirable. It makes no pretense, when its management is honest with the public, of being an investment institution.

The effect of the market operations of a trading company are the exact reverse of those of a well-administered general management company. The trading company will help push up prices in a bull market whether those prices are justified by earnings or prospective earnings or not. It may sell short and hence force prices down in a bear market. There is nothing surprising to such a course of action, for it is in accord with the recognized principles of speculation.

No one knows, probably, just how many trading companies there are in this country, for in addition to those which openly announce their object, there are others which pass by the name of investment trusts and which sometimes operate as general management investment trusts which do a little—or much—trading on the side. Whether few or many, the influence of the trading companies has unquestionably been to accentuate the swings of the stock market, both up and down. In other words, their influence has been exactly the opposite of what many people expected of investment trusts and hence they have served to counteract, to some extent, the effect of the operations of well-managed general management investment trusts. Their financial position at the close of the stock market panic depends on the skill with which they have been operated by their managers and at what prices they effected their purchases and sales.

Finance companies have been created with considerable frequency, particularly in recent months. Like the trading companies, they have also been called investment trusts, although they differ in many essential respects from the general



"I advised him strongly against the purchase"

C. P. Nelson, President of the First National Bank, Danville, Ill., tells a story of two farmers, one of whom speculated, while the other invested . . .

"ALL the speculating isn't done in the stock market," said Mr. Nelson. "This community, several years ago, experienced something like the present fever of stock market speculation—but it was a boom in farm lands.

"There was a farmer, a Mr. R. . . ., who wanted to buy a piece of farm land near his own place. He came to me for advice.

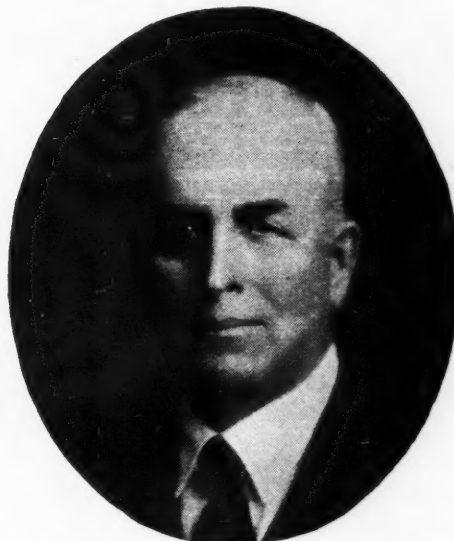
"A banker looks at the price of an investment in terms of its yield. Land is no exception. I knew the price was much too high, so I advised him strongly against the purchase.

"But land's going up all the time," the farmer told me. 'Look at what land is worth around here compared with before the war.' I still told him the price was too high.

"But somehow he raised the money, and bought the land.

"Today that land is perhaps a good buy—because today that land is priced below the pre-war value. But that doesn't help Mr. R. . . . The deflation deprived him of the new land he bought, and of his farm as well.

"So today, when somebody talks about a stock that's 'going up all the time,' I remember the bitter lesson Mr. R. . . . and thousands of others like him learned.



C. P. NELSON, President of the First National Bank, Danville, Ill., is prominent in the civic and business affairs of this thriving community. Mr. Nelson has the distinguished record of forty-five years' continuous service in the First National Bank.

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Good yield, of course, they

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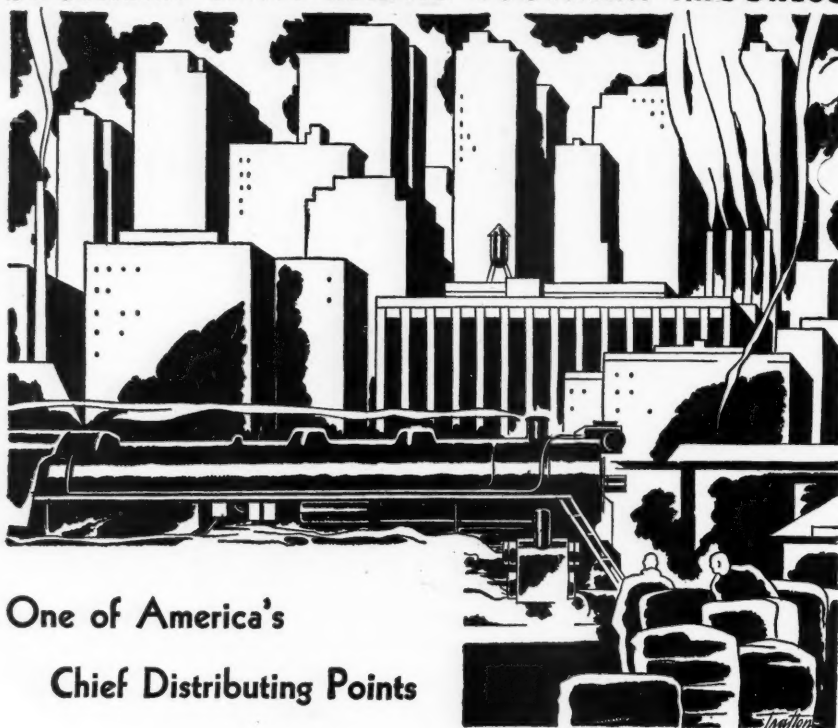
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Finance

management investment trusts. The major function of the finance company is to finance and manage companies which need such assistance but which cannot get it economically from some other source. It may be because the company has not established its credit publicly, a new company which is still in the promotional stage, or a company which has fallen into a parlous state and is being rehabilitated. In any event, the finance company must invest its own funds in its satellite company with the expectation of letting them stay there until it has established the public credit of the company it is assisting. This may take months, but is likely to take years.

THE PORTFOLIO of the finance company is usually in a semi-frozen, if not a frozen, condition. In such a stock panic as we have recently experienced, therefore, the finance company is in no position to liquidate its holdings, cannot dispose of the securities in its portfolio even if it wants to, under most circumstances, except at a heavy loss.

Moreover, if it does so, it loses control of those companies on which it depends for its income and profits. Of course, a finance company has cash, call money or other highly liquid assets in its portfolio, it can act at any time in respect to these resources exactly as would a general management investment trust, or a trading company. The course of action which it will pursue depends, of course, on the point of view of its managers. So far as they have operated as finance companies, this type of investment trust has had little influence on the stock market during the past few weeks.

The last type of investment trust listed in an earlier paragraph is the holding company. It may seem strange to some that a type of business organization so long established and so generally known as the holding company should be confused with a financial institution like the general management investment trust, and yet such appears to have frequently been the case. The holding company, of course, resembles the finance company in so far as its major object is to finance and manage its subsidiaries. It expects to retain its control indefinitely, however, whereas the finance company usually intends to retain its satellites only until it can dispose of their securities to its own advantage.

The holding company almost always limits its holding to subsidiaries which are all engaged in the same industry or closely related industries, whereas the finance company is likely to include a wide range of industries within its field of interests. Like the finance company, the holding company cannot give up its securities in its portfolio without loss.

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nuity and experience of its engineers and the efficiency of its working forces, Standard Dredging Company is receiving numerous inquiries for the construction of airports in American Cities near waterways. Excavation work has already been started for airports at New Orleans, La., and Secaucus, New Jersey.

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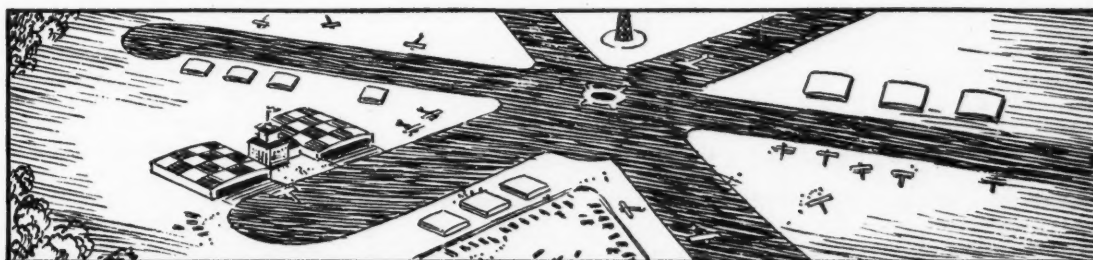
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Finance

control of the companies on which it depends for its income and profits. It is less likely than the finance company to have had any large amount of highly liquid assets in its portfolio, and hence there is even less probability of holding companies in general having carried on any market operations of significance during the stock market panic of the past few weeks.

It may be seen from the preceding paragraphs that a large proportion of the financial institutions which are commonly called investment trusts are not investment trusts at all, in the true meaning of that term as it was used in Great Britain and was first used in this country. Of the six different groups which have been so briefly discussed in this article, four, because of the nature of their major operations, could have had little or no effect on the stock market during recent weeks. Eliminating, therefore, the fixed and semi-fixed investment trusts and the finance and holding companies, there remain only the general management investment trusts and trading companies whose operations could possibly have affected the stock market to an appreciable extent. The trading companies, moreover, are not investment but speculative institutions. Their market operations, therefore, in the main tended to upset the equilibrium of the market rather than to stabilize it.

THIS LEAVES only the general management investment trusts of the whole group whose activities tended to equalize prices, and the total resources of all of the well managed investment trusts were not sufficient to make any apparent impression on the panic which has just been experienced, although, as a matter of fact, they did aid substantially in checking falling stock prices by their heavy purchases of stocks on those fatal October days.

Although the securities of even the best-managed investment trusts were subject to violent price fluctuations, like all other stocks in the period just past, the illustration given in this article shows what they can do to safeguard the interests of the investor in their securities under the most difficult of market conditions. Undoubtedly some of the so-called investment trusts will fall by the wayside, and even some of the general management investment trusts whose management has not been far sighted and astute will pass. There are many reasons to believe, however, that the capably administered general management investment trust will come out of this ordeal unscathed and that it will prove itself as the soundest and safest investment institution yet devised to meet the needs of the general investor.

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The coupon will bring an analysis detailing the impressive record of earnings, assets, markets, capital structure, etc., of each of these companies. Plain, brief facts reveal precisely *how* and *why* each offers interesting profit possibilities, in addition to substantial yield, and a high degree of safety.

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(2) The average *increase*, in consumption per person, of the major dairy products for 1927 over 1921 was more than 25%.

(3) An increase of only one million in the population of the United States, it is estimated, should necessitate an additional billion pounds of milk annually.

(4) The leading source of *farm income* is milk, averaging for 5 years, 1924-1928, 15.6% of the total farm income, as compared with a similar average of only 7.2%, for example, from wheat.

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The Turbulent Stock Market

A STORM IS no respecter of strength, which temporarily must bend to its fury. The debacle in the securities market a few weeks ago treated substantial securities and the weak and inflated stocks alike, and made mild Roger Babson's forecast early in September of a drop of 60 to 80 points in stock prices. But it served to produce many bargain stock values and a stimulated bond market for the future.

In commenting on the recent market breaks, Louis Guenther of the *Financial World* dismissed a number of the various diagnoses commonly heard and emphasized the higher level of general business this year over the level of a year ago. To quote Mr. Guenther:

"What is apparent to the close observer as the situation most responsible for the decline is inflation within the market itself, brought about by over-exaggerated estimates of the worth of earning power. Another adverse influence is an over-production of new securities bringing about a state of market indigestion, especially in new investment trust offerings, which more than speculation has kept brokers' loans high when they should show a sharp decline, for the liquidation of values has been sufficiently drastic.

"It is within the market itself, and not in outside influences, that the main trouble has been. It was a situation accentuated by an unrestrained inane belief that profits are to be made from the stock market out of proportion to normal growth. It cannot be done there any more than anywhere else in the zone of human endeavor. If out of this lesson the market again drives home the fundamental law that values must seek their proper level then much good will come. People will become more conservative and will turn to income-producing securities, and as the drastic liquidation is likely to be followed by cheaper money, bonds will again come into greater favor. As for the conservative investor who purchases his securities for income and sound equity appreciation, he will regard the decline as bringing about an opportunity to add to his portfolio the bargains uncovered by the general decline."

As Roger Babson has pointed out, stock market prices in Wall Street are determined by the same simple law that determined land prices in Florida. "When there are more buyers than sellers prices go up, and when there are more sellers than buyers prices go down. The greater the percentage of buyers the more rapidly the prices go up, and the greater



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GENERATIONS of experience have shown that business conditions and security values do not ordinarily fluctuate at the same time or in the same direction in the various countries of the world. While some are prospering others lag behind. While some have more capital than they can profitably use, others need capital so badly that they are willing to pay liberally for it, even on good security.

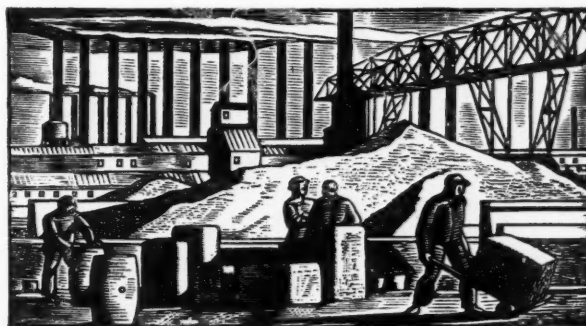
The American Founders group of investment companies take advantage of these international variations. At the time of the recent break in domestic security prices they had only a small proportion of their funds in American common stocks, but large amounts in cash, and were also able to withdraw funds from abroad for selective investment at home. Always the funds of these investment companies are in carefully chosen, marketable investments, bonds as well as stocks.

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the percentage of sellers, the more rapidly the prices go down."

The sellers' market struck with full force on October 24, and Col. Ayres' "creeping bear" of previous months became a fast moving performer. With nearly a 13,000,000-share day on the New York Exchange alone, the American and Canadian markets on that day witnessed transactions totalling between 28,000,000 and 30,000,000 shares. And with the even greater trading that followed, prices continued to fall, although more orderly in the process. Banking support helped in some measure to stem the tide, as did the statements coming from such leaders as President Hoover, Secretary Lamont, Chas. E. Mitchell of the National City Bank, and others that general business conditions are fundamentally sound. But perhaps one of the most dramatic helps was the statement issued on October 29 by John D. Rockefeller, Sr., that "my son and I have been buying securities steadily for the past two days."

Following the collapses of October 24, 28, and 29, came the unprecedented reduction of \$1,096,000,000 in brokers' loans. Also the reduction of the New York Federal Reserve rediscount rate from 6 to 5 per cent. and the action of the Bank of England in reducing its rate from 6½ to 6 per cent. Also the dividend announcements of numerous industrial corporations indicating the current high levels in business. With these favorable factors to stimulate confidence, varied opinions have been expressed as to the ultimate effect of the drastic market breaks on general business during the next few months. Many authorities look toward good Christmas trade and minimize the unfavorable influence on the business situation as a whole, while anticipating within the market a slackened activity and a slow uptrend.

ONE EFFECT of the upheaval in stocks is the apparently favorable position of the bond market. Bonds, with the exception of convertibles which reacted to the stock movements, have remained steady and in many cases have shown advances. The Investment Bankers Association at its Quebec meeting expressed confidence in renewed public interest in bonds. And, as E. M. Zimmerman, economist for A. C. Allyn & Co. of New York and Chicago, said recently, "There has been a great deal of superficial flubdub about a new era in economics and finance and the public being so stock-minded that bonds are a thing of the past. The general average of people with money to invest, however, is much less stock-minded at present than it was at the top of the bull market."

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of the buyers and sellers. They are controlled almost wholly by economic laws which are immutable and which cannot be invalidated by any factor of time. They are as valid one year as they are the next. The developments in the money market during the last ten months, instead of disclosing any new laws of credit, basic influences, or fundamental factors, have demonstrated that the world of finance is ruled by natural laws."

Again, Felix M. Farrell, economist for the First National Bank of Detroit, has pointed to liquidation in the stock market as providing "A release of funds that seek other investments. Much of this money finds its way into bonds. About five years ago the majority of investors thought largely in terms of bonds. Since that time this majority has been thinking in terms of equities, with a consequent neglect of the bond market. The present situation will tend to reflect a saner balance between interest-bearing obligations and equities."

Still another group interested in investment trends following the stock market excitement are those in the construction field. According to one authority, "There seems to be a general feeling that bonds backed by real estate mortgages again will become a favorite type of investment and that such offering will be eagerly accepted." Owing to the difficulties in financing new construction, a large volume of building has been held up and it is estimated that nearly \$2,500,000,000 will be needed in the next year or so for business and industrial construction. Real estate bonds, investment trusts, and equity securities, including preferred and common stock, will figure in this financing.

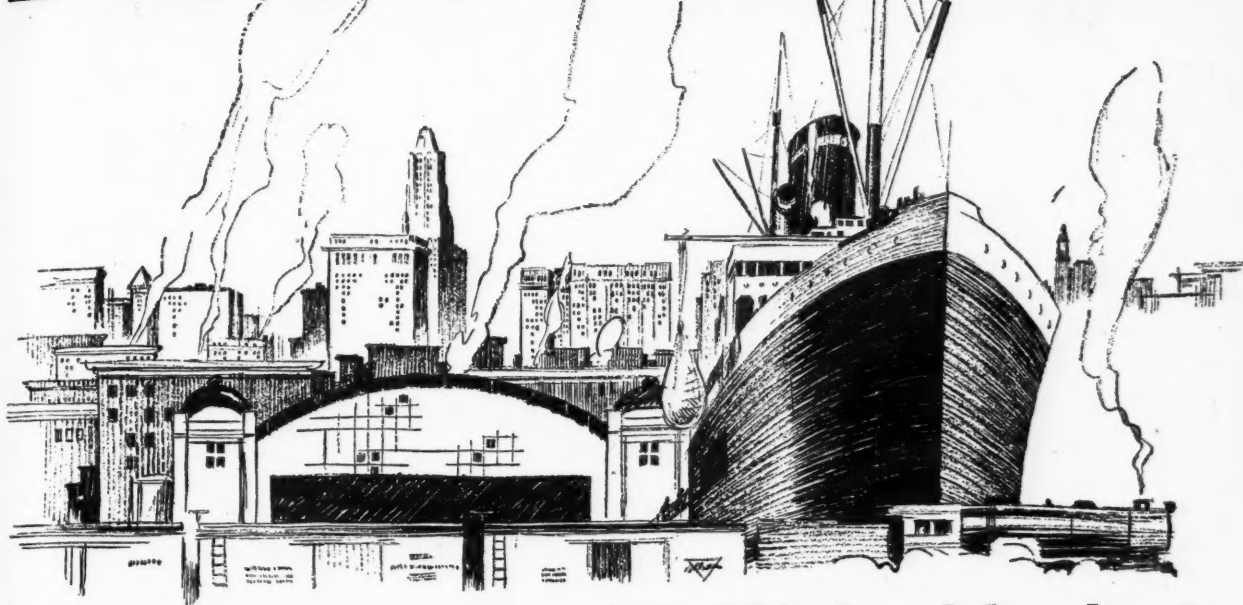
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WITH THE RAPID development of trust company services during the past ten years, the insurance trust and a group investment service for the average investor are among the more recent phases of growth.

Recently Reuben A. Lewis, Jr., of the trust company division of the American Bankers Association, emphasized the growth of the insurance trust movement in an address before a conference at the Equitable Trust Co. in New York. He pointed to two national surveys which have been made to determine the amount of insurance deposited under trust agreements:

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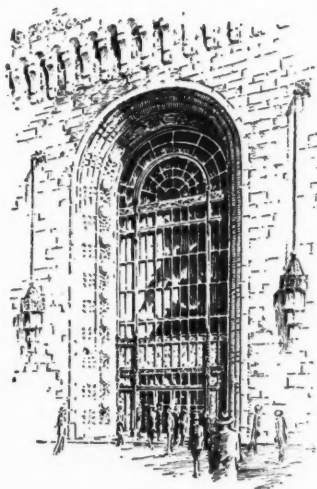
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Finance



JOHN THOMAS MADDEN

A professor of accounting and since 1925 dean of the School of Commerce, Accounts, and Finance at New York University, Mr. Madden recently accepted the presidency of Alexander Hamilton Institute.

\$28,842,954 and for 1924 \$32,907,801. It was in 1925 that the movement started showing real results, as \$64,795,650 was reported for that year, \$138,005,667 for 1926, and \$276,785,000 for 1927.

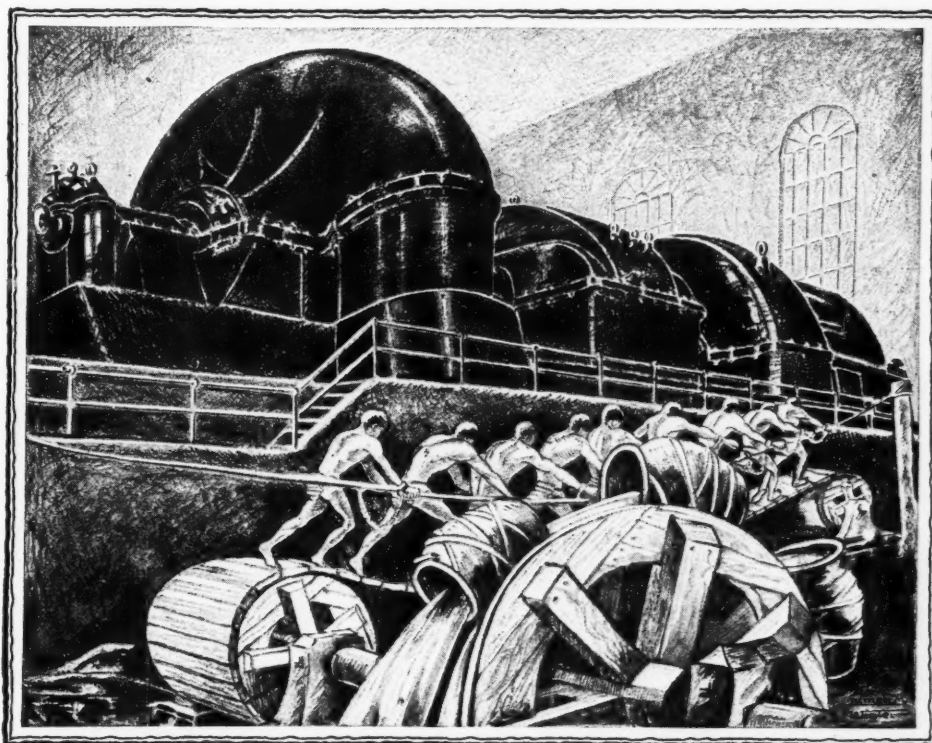
"The second annual survey disclosed that more than \$700,000,000 in life insurance had been deposited under trust agreements during 1928, and it is believed that the results for 1929 will be even better than for the preceding year."

THE AVERAGE investor as well can now benefit through the trust services of two of the country's largest trust companies. The City Bank Farmers Trust Co., affiliate of the National City, has announced its uniform trust plan which permits anyone with as little as \$5000 to secure the same diversification and management for his funds as the man with a living trust of \$100,000 or more. The trust agreements under this plan are uniform, as the name indicates, and are revocable at any time upon thirty days' notice. The company mingles these funds and invests the capital thus secured, with each investor sharing proportionately from the common fund. This differs, of course, from the investment trust, and there are no shares to be traded in on the market. Nor can the trusts change hands except when terminated.

Another plan offered by the Irving Trust Company accomplishes similar results by investment management provided through its recently acquired subsidiary, the Irving Investment Management Co.

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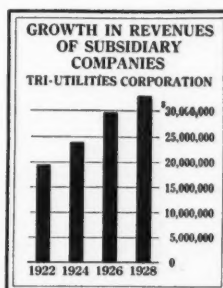


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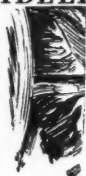
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Finance

Group Banking Steps Ahead

BANKING CIRCLES HAVE witnessed other developments in the movement toward concentration of banking power into larger units. The Bank of the Manhattan Co. of New York is acquiring the New York Title & Mortgage Co. as another move in its expansion plans announced some time ago. The Atlanta & Lowry National Bank and the Fourth National Bank of Atlanta are merging to form the First National Bank, which is to be the largest in the South. Meanwhile, the Detroit Bankers Company with total assets of \$725,000,000, is taking form as a holding company controlling the Peoples Wayne County Bank, and the First National Bank of Detroit, the Peninsular State Bank, and the Detroit & Security Trust Company. In the Northwest the First Bank Stock Corporation has enlarged its chain to fifty-nine banks, while the Northwest Bancorporation is continuing its expansion with a further increase in capital stock.

R. S. Hecht, chairman of the economic policy commission of the American Bankers Association, recently announced the result of a thorough survey of the group banking movement throughout the country, although "new bank groupings and chain systems are springing into existence or into notice so rapidly that often today's data are rendered obsolete by tomorrow's events." The report gives the most accurate picture of this movement provided to date, and shows a total of 273 organizations including 1858 banks with resources of over \$13,000,000,000. In other words, nearly 7½ per cent. of the country's banks and more than 18 per cent. of the banking resources are included in these groups. The figures include three types of organizations—those groups in which the dominant element is a particular bank exercising direct or indirect, but definite, control; those in which a non-banking holding company not subsidiary to any particular bank is the dominant element; and those in which the dominant control is exercised by individual persons, or by groups of individuals acting for themselves. They do not apply, however, to the well-established local groups in which a commercial bank, a trust company, and perhaps an investment organization or a savings bank are linked together in stock ownership, and under one roof, as an organization rendering a complete local banking service.

The problem of rapid expansion of group banking was widely discussed at the October meeting of the American Bankers Association. It is of growing



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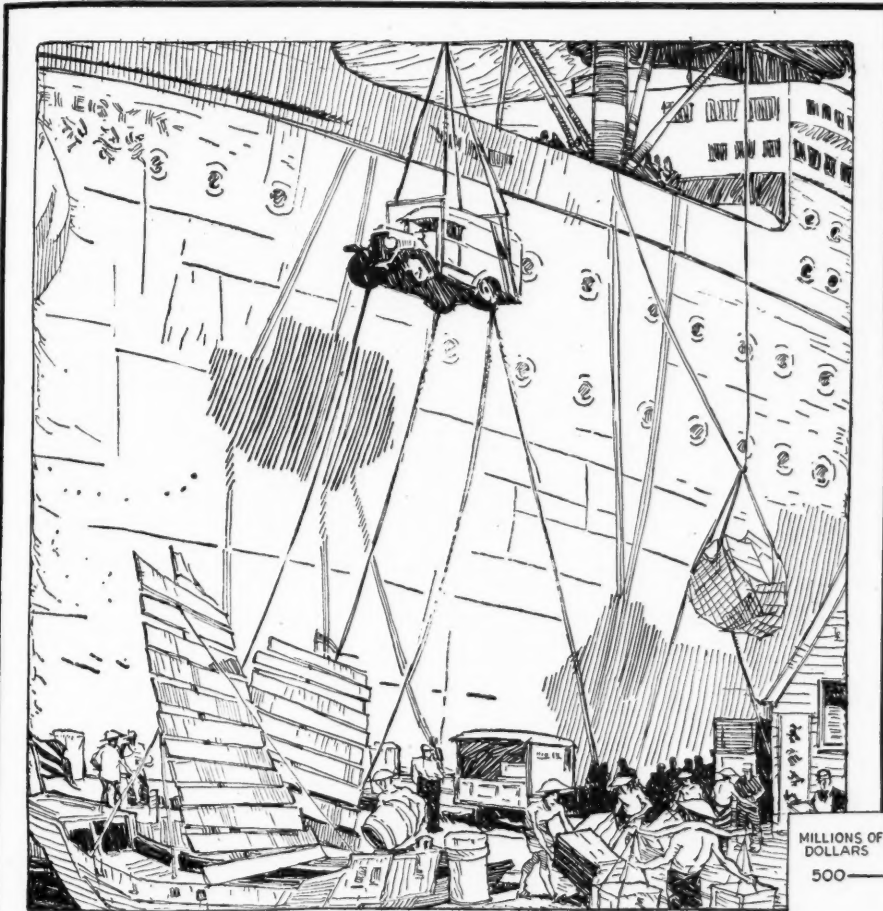
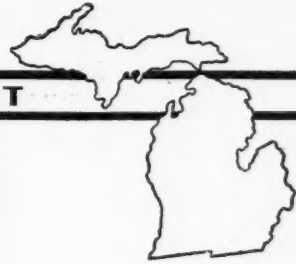
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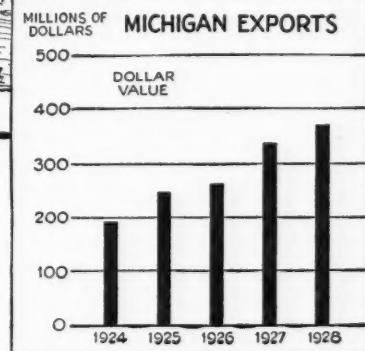
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The following list of booklets may be of interest to you. Choose by number the ones you wish to see, fill out the coupon below and we will be glad to have them sent to you without charge, or you can write the Bankers themselves. Please enclose ten cents if the material of more than one company is desired.

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2. **WHAT IS THE CLASS-A STOCK?** An analysis of stock yield, the management, and the scope of the business is offered by the Associated Gas and Electric Company, 61 Broadway, New York City.

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52. **LOOKING AHEAD FINANCIALLY,** visualizing the factor of age in the financial affairs of men and women, and helping investors to build out of current income an accumulation of property to provide permanent income. Offered by Halsey, Stuart & Company, 201 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

56. **FACTS ABOUT NORTH CAROLINA,** showing the basis for a good investment, is offered by the Home Mortgage Co., Durham, N. C.

41. **INVESTMENT REVIEW.** Current information on the selection of securities for investment is offered by Hornblower & Weeks, 60 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.

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45. **THE IDEAL INVESTMENT,** showing ten reasons for the safety of electric power and light bonds as a basis for investment, is offered by Thompson, Ross & Company, 29 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

60. **INVESTMENT ACCOUNT ADMINISTRATION—**a plan of scientific and systematic supervision of investment accounts for the investor. Offered by W. W. Townsend & Co., 120 Broadway, New York.

39. **"INVESTMENTS THAT ENDURE,"** Utility Securities Company, 230 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., describes the various securities which are offered by the public utility interests which this Company serves.

Finance



TOM M. GIRDLER

Mr. Girdler has resigned the presidency of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation to join the Otis-Eaton-Mather interests of Cleveland. He is to be "actively engaged in the development of plans affecting the iron and steel industry."

importance and, as the groupings continue, one criticism frequently heard is that of the prices often paid for stocks that are desired in the competitive race for group leadership. This will be a subject more widely discussed as the movement continues. It seems certain that it will be some time before we hear the end of group banking.

... .. Group banking;

Our Million Dollar Incomes

FIGURES RELEASED by the Treasury Department showing incomes for 1927 reveal a prosperous total of 290 individuals with incomes in that year of more than \$1,000,000. Press dispatches analyzing these statistics showed this total to be an increase of sixty-two over the total for 1926. Of the 290, eleven paid income tax on more than \$5,000,000, and eight on incomes of between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000. Twenty-three women were in the million dollar income group.

There was an increase of 35,545 in the number of individual income taxpayers, an increase of \$586,594,904 in the total income of those paying the federal tax, an increase of \$98,168,644 in the total taxes paid, and an increase from \$5306 to \$5,496 in the average net incomes of those filing returns. New York State led with the largest total of individual net incomes, while Illinois was second and Pennsylvania third.

Vice-pres
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Finance



E. A. BRYSON

Vice-president of Halsey, Stuart & Co., Mr. Bryson is the new president of the Financial Advertisers' Association.

Gas Ranks High

FOLLOWING THE nationwide tribute paid to Mr. Edison in connection with the fiftieth anniversary of the invention of the incandescent lamp, electric light and power has shared with the gas industry in the attention paid to public utilities. The New York investment house of Pyncheon & Co. has made a survey of the gas industry showing greater consumption and higher revenues as the two contributions toward making 1929 its banner year.

The survey as prepared by C. M. Withington points to gas as a basic industry serving approximately 17,000,000 customers and with a capital investment of about \$5,000,000,000. It stands second to electric light and power in the public utility field and is the seventh largest American industry in point of capital investment. Consumption has doubled in ten years, and there has been a 50 per cent. expansion in the number of customers and a 70 per cent. rise in revenue during this period. Mr. Withington added:

"Gas had come into its own long before the advent of the electrical era and the greater part of its early consumption was for lighting purposes. Today that situation has changed materially and with electricity as the main source of illumination throughout the country, the use of gas has switched into commercial channels . . . and consumption continues to increase steadily as each succeeding year is surpassing its predecessor.

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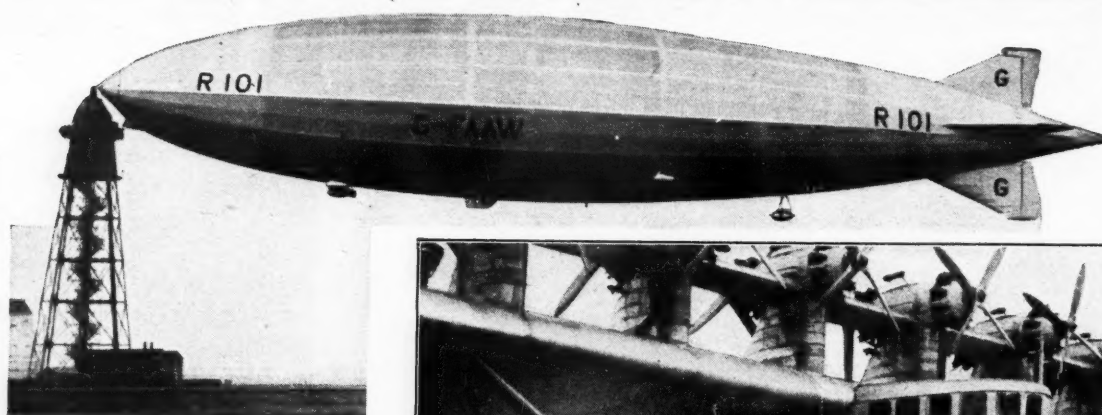
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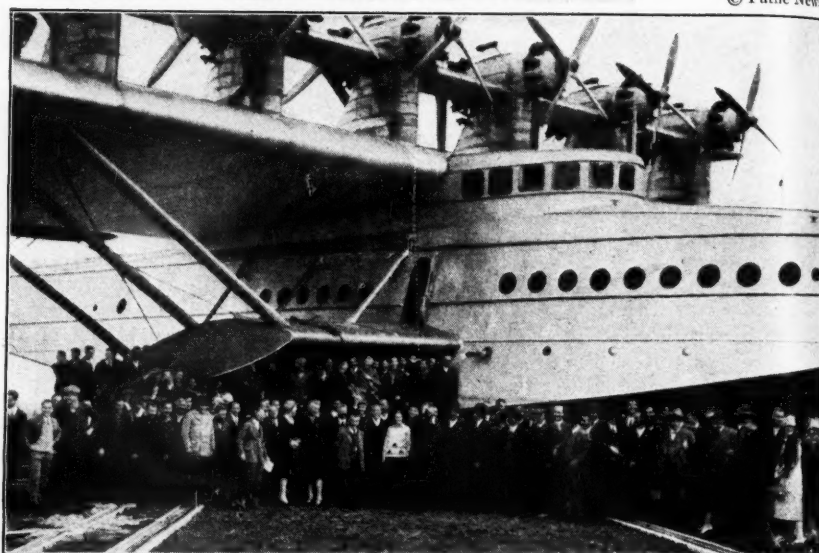
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Above is the R-101, new British dirigible, which is the largest in the world. At right is the giant German seaplane DO-X, with some of the 169 passengers it carried at one time.



© Pathé News

The World's Biggest Birds

THIS FALL has seen the two largest aircraft ever built take the air. One of them, the German *DO-X*, is an airplane. The other, the British *R-101*, is a dirigible. Both have shown man how to do things never done before. Of the two the German plane is by far the more striking and, on the basis of the limited tests made, the more immediately practicable.

Nearly all air authorities have in the past agreed that the airplane was suited to fast flights with comparatively light loads, while the dirigible would make longer voyages at slower speeds, but carrying far and away the heaviest loads. Yet on a fair October day the *DO-X* lightly lifted its forty-odd tons from the waters of Lake Constance with 169 persons on board, to fly for an hour with ease at a speed of 110 miles. Here was something no dirigible had yet approached. For the maximum dirigible speed has been about eighty miles, and the maximum load about seventy persons—well less than half the new plane's remarkable load.

In carrying more than eleven tons of human beings the *DO-X* upset another theory. In the past it was held that as airplanes increased in size they became less efficient. But now Dr. Dornier, designer of the *DO-X*, has shown that up to that craft's measurements at least, there is a rapid increase in disposable load. And he plans still larger airplanes.

Meanwhile the *R-101* is the world's largest dirigible, having a gas capacity

of 5,000,000 cubic feet. Perhaps more important than its size is the fact that it is the first to use fuel oil in its engines. Except in the United States, where non-inflammable helium is to be had, dirigibles must use the highly explosive hydrogen. Hence gasoline, always ready to catch fire, is not an ideal fuel.

It is interesting to compare these two super ships of the air. Figures of engineering accuracy are not yet available, but the following will indicate their relative sizes and abilities:

	<i>R-101</i>	<i>DO-X</i>
Length	732 feet	152 feet
Diameter	130 feet	
Wing span		165 feet
Cruising speed	63 m.p.h.	110 m.p.h.
High speed	70 m.p.h.	135 m.p.h.
Passenger capacity	50	100
Crew	20	10
Horsepower	2400	6300
Cruising range	6000 miles	600 miles
Cost	\$2,625,000	\$500,000

To persons familiar with the ordinary open-cockpit airplane, or even with the large transport planes now regularly carrying passengers in this country, the size of the new German giant is almost unbelievable. Its wings extend nearly twice the span of the largest plane in this country. Here it is rare indeed to find as many as four motors in one plane; but the *DO-X* has twelve. In place of the usual passenger cabin with which this country is becoming familiar, *DO-X* has three decks in its boat-like body. The

upper one is devoted to pilots, engineers and mechanics, and radio operators. The next one, with baths, dining room, kitchen, and cabins approaching living-room size—one of them is 80 x 16 feet—is given to the passengers. Of these there will normally be seventy-five or a hundred, depending on whether sleeping accommodations are used or not. The bottom deck is given over to oil, fuel, and storage space. This truly gigantic plane, incidentally, rose from the waters of Lake Constance in less than a minute on its load-carrying flight.

BRTAIN'S *R-101*, now followed by the somewhat similar *R-100*, is the first English dirigible to be built since 1921, when the *R-38* was destroyed with a great loss of life after two months of useful life. In 1924 it was decided to give the dirigible another chance, and the intervening years have been spent in experiments and construction.

When in mid-October the *R-101* first left its mooring mast for an extended trip, one of 250 miles to London and back, its appearance was somewhat of an anti-climax. For already the German *Graf Zeppelin* had demonstrated what the British ship was designed to do, namely, that long trips with passengers or freight were practicable. Nevertheless, the *R-101* is new in having a greater gas capacity than the German dirigible. It has a lift of more than 150 tons; and although its original passenger capacity has been cut from 100 to about fifty, it



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Science

still carries more passengers than any other dirigible, for the *Graf* accommodates only twenty.

Unlike passengers on other dirigibles, those on the *R-101* will be allowed to smoke, provided they visit the fire-proof smoking room. Passenger accommodations include a salon large enough for dancing, and a promenade deck within the hull, fitted with windows through which the passing scene below may be viewed. Seats for fifty are provided in the dining room, which will be served from an electrically equipped kitchen. Cabins are fitted with two berths, and heat is taken when needed from the forward two of the five motors. All in all, the dirigible provides more spacious accommodations than even the mighty *DO-X*.

PERHAPS IT IS UNFAIR to compare this largest dirigible with the largest airplane. The dirigible is to pioneer Britain's air routes to Egypt and to India, as is the *R-100* to Canada. Somewhat less ambitious, the *DO-X* is merely to make air transportation still more practicable for distances less than 600 miles. Because the airplane is less an experiment than the dirigible, the *DO-X* will probably have less difficulty in winning the confidence of the public than its lighter-than-air contemporary. The airplane as an every-day passenger carrier has already arrived. If a new one of the majestic proportions of the *DO-X* appears, it has merely to demonstrate that it can fly, as this one has so convincingly, in order to win public confidence. Meanwhile the dirigible, this whale-like craft of the proportions of a large ocean liner, remains something of a novelty in spite of the stupendous performance of the *Graf Zeppelin* in circling the globe in three weeks. The *Manchester Guardian*, presumably speaking for the average Englishman, takes this cautious view of the dirigible's future:

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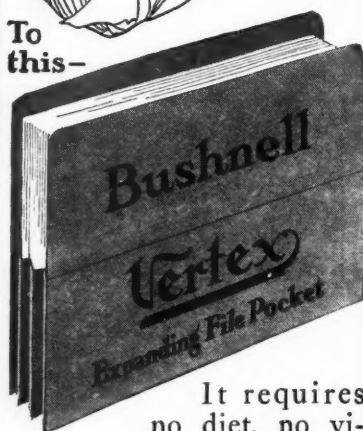
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WHEN THE NEW German S.S. *Bremen* broke the record from Cherbourg to New York by nine hours, then broke it again between New York and Plymouth, there was a reason for it. The two trips averaged about 28 knots—32 miles per hour—in speed, and certain novel principles introduced by the progressive naval architects of the Reich were responsible for this extraordinary showing on a transatlantic crossing.

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Innovations of less importance include electric directories on each deck for the guidance of landlubbers afloat, magnetic clocks in the staterooms, radio-equipped lifeboats launched by pressing a button, a shooting gallery with flying targets projected by a motion-picture lantern, and a compressed-air catapult which launches a mail airplane from the top deck when the great ship nears port. Fourteen watertight bulkheads make the *Bremen* well nigh unsinkable, and boilers and turbines are in two groups.

Such is the ship that steamed from the United States to Great Britain in four days, fourteen hours, and thirty minutes; and from France to the United States in four days, seventeen hours, and forty-two minutes.

Science

Uncle Sam, Research Scientist

RESEARCH IS MUCH in the air nowadays. Through the painstaking work of Michelson, Millikan, Compton, and the rest, it is changing our concepts in fundamental natural science; other workers are tackling problems of industrial science, and thereby changing our way of living and working. Still others, of varying degrees of competency or incompetency, are compiling and summarizing data concerning art, letters, trade, and other matters.

The universities are busy hives of research. But often what a professor terms "my work"—meaning not his teaching and administrative duties, but some piece of original research—adds little to the sum of human knowledge. So writes Dr. Vernon Kellogg, permanent secretary of the National Research Council in Washington, in the *Outlook and Independent*. For many an investigative study—a prerequisite to an increase in salary—is carried out by men not endowed with research capacity.

"But a great deal of valuable research work is going on in the universities," Dr. Kellogg adds. "Indeed, it is in the universities that by far the greater part of our research work in fundamental or 'pure' science is being done. And they are to be credited largely with our steady advance in knowledge of the fundamental facts and principles of nature. We have a few first-class research institutes that are not associated with universities, such as the Carnegie Institution of Washington, the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research, and others. These are richly equipped both materially and in personnel, and devote their entire activity to research, but their total output falls far below, in amount, that of the universities."

In addition to their work in pure science, the universities, through their schools of engineering, agriculture, medicine, and other technical departments, engage in research in applied science. But in that part of applied science known as industrial science the output of university laboratories is far exceeded by that of outside laboratories. For American industrial corporations now maintain more than a thousand research laboratories. Some are staffed with only three or four workers, while others, like those of the American Telephone & Telegraph, the General Electric, and the Du Pont companies, are staffed with hundreds of trained investigators, and spend millions of dollars annually.

Dr. Kellogg finds that the difference between pure research and applied re-



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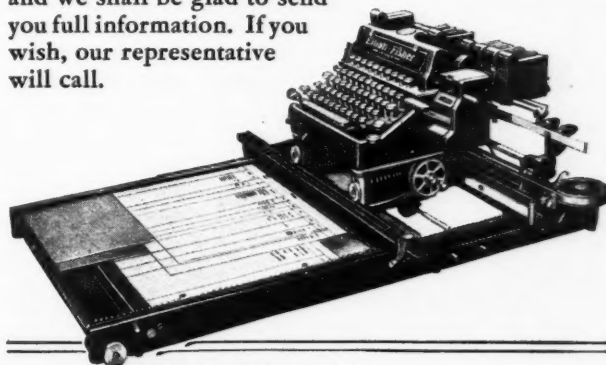
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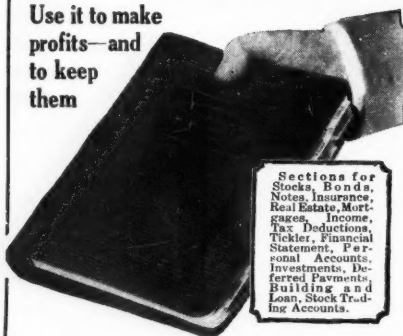
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Science

search is one of motive rather than of methods or even of outcome. For the worker in applied science is urged on by the need or the desire to discover something immediately useful, while the worker in pure science is inspired by an impelling scientific curiosity, with little regard for the possibly useful results of his discoveries. "Yet it is a fact that in the long run practically all scientific knowledge gets used for the benefit of mankind," adds Dr. Kellogg. "Applied science rests on pure science."

Our electrical industry, employing six million persons, rests on the basis of Faraday's pure-science discovery of electromagnetic induction. The chemical industries, now producing synthetically most of our dye stuffs, antiseptics, high explosives, and perfumes from coal tar distillate, are based on the pure-science research that established the molecular theory of the structure of carbon compounds. Our methods of plant and animal breeding are based on the results of the pure-science experiments of Mendel, the Augustinian monk. The germ theory, resulting in aseptic surgery and the saving of millions of lives by the use of serums, is founded on Pasteur's pure-science studies of the crystals of racemic acid.

Heretofore financial support has been forthcoming to workers in applied science, while withheld from those in fundamental science; but the wisdom of supporting research in pure science as well as in applied science is now steadily gaining recognition in this country.

"Several of the larger philanthropic foundations are generous in such support," Dr. Kellogg concludes, "and a notable attempt is being made to establish a large National Research Fund for the exclusive support of research in pure science. . . .

"Altogether, America is not negligent of such work. We have had five Nobel Prize winners in science—but our British cousins have had fourteen, and little Holland has had as many as big United States. Accordingly it is not yet time for us to boast."

A Thirty Years' Revolution

IN ITS NOVEMBER issue *World's Work* looks back over the life of the last thirty years. One of its articles appraises science. And its author, Dr. E. E. Free, writes that our age is marked not by radio, aircraft, and giant telescopes, but rather by absorption into the common mind of the scientific spirit, of the experimental method.

Take the three methods of running any business, he explains. Many concerns

still operate according to the customs of that trade or according to rules laid down by the founder; many other concerns operate by "hunches" and superstitions. But American business is slowly coming to follow the scientist's method of discovering and studying all obtainable facts before deciding on action.

"In 1900 the average man who bought real estate near any big city did so by guess or by hunch," Dr. Free writes. "He remembered, perhaps, that the city of Washington grew perversely to the northwest—disappointing the expectations of no less a personage than the Father of His Country, who thought that the stream of development would flow southeastward instead. So the intending investor of 1900 decided that 'cities always reverse their growth every generation' or acted on some similarly baseless aphorism."

"Equally often he asked some local politician or consulted a clairvoyant, or took to heart some still wilder substitute for thinking, like believing a prospectus. That is why nearly every family whose head had a thousand dollars to spare in 1900 still keeps somewhere the tin box with the deeds in Deweyhurst or Factorydale, where grass still grows or dumps still gather because the near-by metropolis grew some other way or never grew at all."

Dr. Free contrasts these haphazard methods with the modern, fact-finding method of the telephone industry. The statisticians of this industry must decide how many calls and subscribers the company will have to deal with in a given community five, ten, and twenty years from now; for it takes time to install the necessary electric pipes and other apparatus to care for the expansion of the business of this industry.

Therefore these statisticians discover all obtainable facts as to how each state, city, and community will grow, and then reduce these facts to forecast charts. These forecasts are so accurate that they are closely guarded by the telephone company; for they are without doubt the best existent indications as to how population and real-estate values and sales possibilities will change in any given community.

The telephone industry was a pioneer in applying the scientific method to business and today virtually every important business is following this method. Insurance also can claim to have been a pioneer for Lloyd's Coffee House endeavored to discover facts and to determine mathematical chances. But recently life-insurance companies have made many important discoveries, about the movement of population, the relation of various diseases to the probability of reaching a ripe old age, and the relation of mental character to industrial accidents.

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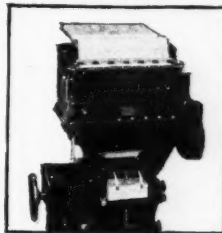
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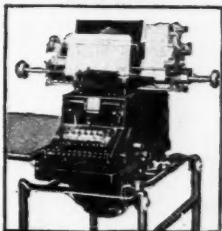
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Science

scientific study of facts is evidenced also in government administration, where we have a budget based on careful examination of the facts relating to time, money, and men.

"The thing which seems to me chiefly responsible for this new willingness to use scientific methods—for the change is broader than mere business and permeates every important variety of human activity, even the church and politics—seems to me to have been the public discovery of the science of physics," adds Dr. Free. He concludes:

"Who can doubt that on the whole a science-interested, fact-minded generation is safer and abler than one which settles its problems by appeal to ancestors or to goose livers?"

Seadromes

FROM NEW YORK to London in less than thirty-six hours is the vision of Edward R. Armstrong. To make this possible and practicable he has invented the seadrome, a steel island that can be anchored in the ocean as a resting place for passenger planes. "Langley," the first seadrome, is now being constructed in Delaware Bay; in a few months it will be completed, at a cost of approximately \$1,750,000, and then it will be towed to a point about 395 miles southeast of New York City, where it will be anchored.

"Armstrong and his backers believe that by June or July regular service will have been initiated from New York, Atlantic City, and Boston to Bermuda," writes Paul W. White in the *American Magazine*. Langley will be a half-way stop on these trips; but five years from now Langley will be but the first of eight such stops on regular transatlantic air service. Fourteen other seadromes, strategically located, would link the land airlines of all nations of the world.

The seadrome consists of a platform, 1100 by 180 feet, on which planes will land. At the middle of the two sides there will be an 80-foot bulge, on one of which there will be a hotel, while on the other there will be a hangar, a meteorological station, and powerful radio apparatus. The platform will be twelve feet deep, with a subway underneath the landing level, so that it can be crossed even when strong winds are sweeping over the seadrome. The maximum depth of the seadrome is 250 feet, and it will rise 80 feet above the level of the sea. It is so designed that the motion of the waves does not affect it.

Colonel Lindbergh approves of Mr. Armstrong's invention: "In my opinion, future Atlantic crossings will be made as long runs on railroads are made today."



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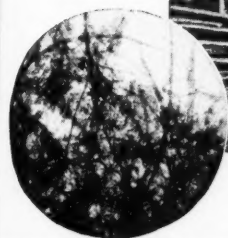
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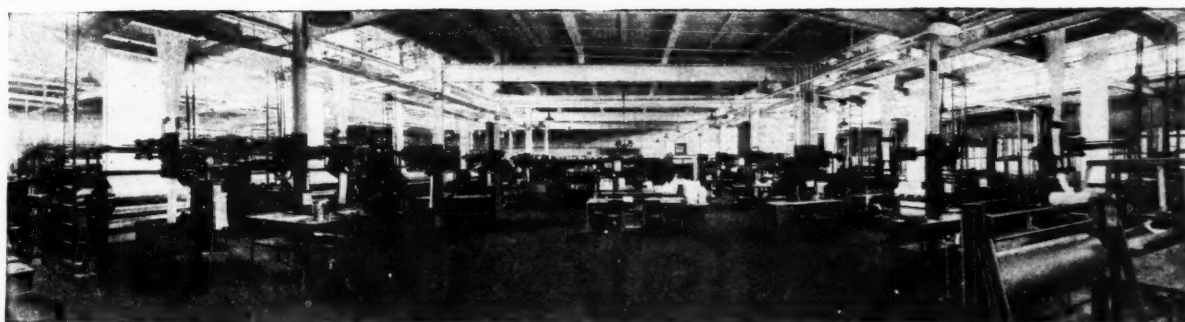


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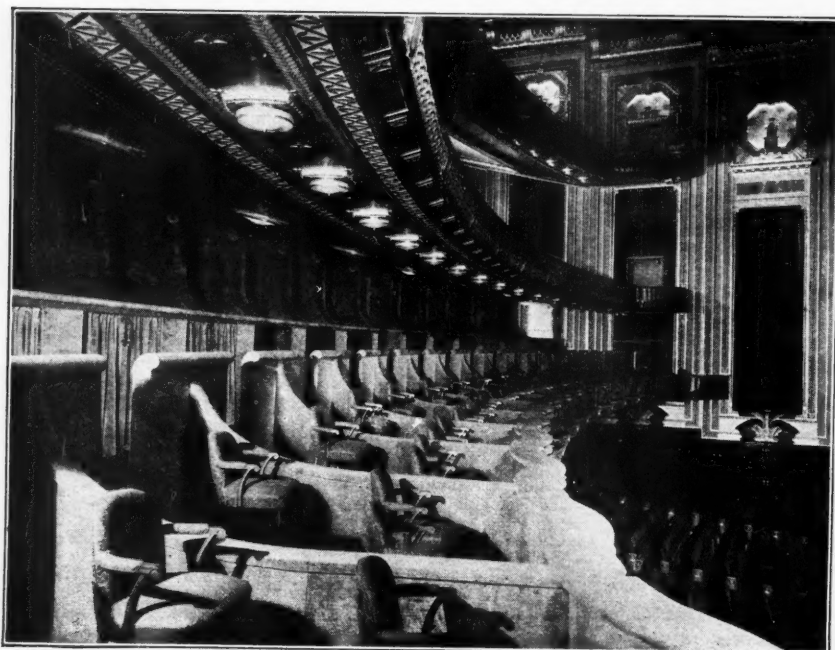
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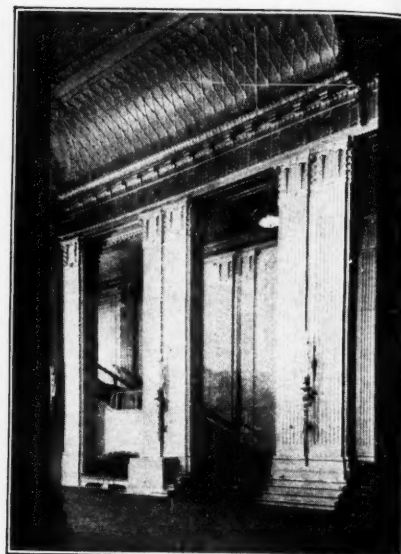
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Music



CHICAGO'S NEW CIVIC OPERA HOUSE
The foyer and grand staircase leading to the box floor or "golden horseshoe" pictured at left.



Operating on the Opera

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN

THEY HAVE A FEELING in New York that the music season begins when the opera season gets under way. They have a feeling in Chicago that the official music year starts with the first concert of the symphony orchestra. Perhaps this indicates a difference in musical taste between the two cities. Perhaps it indicates nothing at all.

Some fifteen cities in America support permanent symphony orchestras. Two support permanent opera companies. And yet from the journalistic point of view one night of opera is worth half a year of orchestra concerts. And journalism is supposed to reflect the popular mind. Solve this paradox and you will have gone far in solving some of the riddles before practitioners of the arts on this continent in this day.

Opera puts before the public a far more amusing sea of characters than the other musical arts. Let a conductor indulge in temperament. The press reproves. Let a prima donna indulge in similar antics. The press falls upon the story and builds it into a monument of clippings. An atmosphere of odd places and foreign associations hangs about the opera house and the people of it which gives it its news value. This goes a long way toward explaining the practical failure of the opera in English.

News values are one thing and cul-

tural values another, though the two may at times coincide. One who conceives it his function to record the shift and change of cultural values in the musical arts is going to have little to speak of in regard to opera in the United States in the coming year. Indeed, he will be able to go little beyond tabulating the number of Wagner performances and the number of Verdi performances and then go about his business. For the thing that above all relates to cultural matters in an opera season is the number and nature of new operas produced. The coming season will bring to patrons of America's two major opera companies just one new opera, Hamilton Forrest's "Camille," to be produced in Chicago. New York will hear Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Sadko" for the first time, but this is, of course, an old opera.

THERE IS SOMETHING passing strange about the business of new operas in this country. Recently I read advance proofs of a history of opera in America. Time after time the author records that the new works did not go, were not added to the repertory, and were forgotten. There is scarcely a success. No other artistic enterprise shows so consistent a record of backing the wrong horse.

When faced with a great number of similar effects we tend to look for a common cause. The solid foundations of

scholarship and science have been built because of this tendency, but it has also led to the thousands of wrong guesses that make for pseudo science and bad scholarship. It would be bad scholarship indeed to look for a common cause underlying the consistent failure of the operatic novelty in America, but a few guesses may be hazarded. One is that the impresario has had more of Barnum than of Bach in his make-up. The list of the failures is made up largely of spectacles. We hear of stage machinery and not of music. Another is that operatic managements are subject to stage fright. A case in point is the Prokofiev opera, "The Love for Three Oranges." Here was a work that had everything—pageantry, plot, and music. But the plot held nothing sacred except God and the saints, the music was not instantly apparent, the pageantry was new. The work played twice in Chicago to crowded houses, and was forthwith dropped because everybody was afraid of it.

Another guess might have to do with the quality of operatic production in recent years. It seems to have dropped off. The great musical talents of the time are not so much concerned with opera as with other matters. The new operas listed by the author above mentioned were in the main by composers unknown in any other connection.

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Music

One might throw out a conjecture about the operatic audience. It is often said that the opera audience is interested only in the stars of the stage. This is only a half truth, for a great cast in a bad opera will never cause that bad opera to be taken to the public bosom. But it is true that those who are interested in the truly novel are everywhere in the minority. A symphony conductor can risk a new work. The investment of time and money hurts no one. But the investment in a new opera is sufficient to support any ordinary citizen in considerable luxury for a considerable time.

BUT THOUGH NOVELTY on the operatic stage may be scarce this season a novelty in operatic stages is of prime importance. In Chicago they have built a new opera house. It is an opera house in a skyscraper, and it surpasses anything of its kind in the world. The directors of the Chicago Civic Opera Company have built what for beauty and practicality is a model theater. It is a big place, seating, in round numbers, 3500. The auditorium is a thing to be seen and sat in, not described.

It is the stage of the new opera that particularly fascinated me. The stage is high enough to accommodate a fourteen-story building. The sets and props of fifteen operas may be stored there while a sixteenth opera is in progress. The maze of ropes (100 miles of them), lights, and machinery visible from the floor of the stage resembles somehow the interior of the world's largest radio set magnified a million times. There seem to be as many lights as in all of the Loop outside, and enough color effects to surpass even the Wilfred machine. Yet all are controlled by a lighting director seated in front of the stage in a prompter's box. There is a cyclorama extending, it seems, to the sky. And not the least interesting of the mechanical improvements, and one indicating the completeness of all, is an electrical timebeater by which the tempo of the conductor in the pit is automatically given to off stage choruses.

In the same building as the large theater is a small auditorium seating 800, which is as nearly an exact replica of the big house as could conveniently be made. Concerning this Samuel Insull, president of the Civic Opera Company, let out a hint that comes as good news. He said the opera company had not built the small house solely for the purpose of renting it to other organizations. In other words the small and intimate operas, like the Mozart comedies, will in time be given in a theater of proper proportions. Then at last they will come into their own.

One more item in our rambling discussion of operatic novelty calls for men-

tion. Three years ago Vladimir Rosing first disclosed his American Opera Company. This was not just another opera-in-English company. It had what other companies of like pretensions never had—opera singers in English. The young people of Rosing's troupe had been trained to project the English word, and they did it so successfully that they were able to sing operas we had not heard before and make us understand what they were all about. In addition Rosing had a flood of new ideas about operatic staging, with Robert Edmond Jones of the Theater Guild and the Provincetown Playhouse to coöperate. Also he had George Fleming Houston, a great bass and a great actor, but him he has no more. Whatever the rest of the cast lacked in training they made up for in youth and looks and enthusiasm.

This year Rosing is touring the country with a new opera in his repertory. It is called "Yolanda of Cyprus," music by Clarence Loomis of Chicago, libretto by Cale Young Rice of Evansville, Indiana. The opera makes use of a new situation. A young girl takes the place of her foster mother in the arms of her foster mother's lover in order that the foster father shall not discover the intrigue. The girl, of course, is forced into marriage with the man, and the foster mother ups and dies the moment the marriage is consummated. Rice then solves the situation by the weak device of the god outside the machine.

The plot might have been made into something big if handled by the team of Benelli and Montemezzi, or d'Annunzio and Pizzetti. It has the suggestion of medieval Italian tragedy and passion that these artists can handle. Rice's libretto has merely the plot suggestion, without the psychology or the literary finesse it might have had. And Mr. Loomis apparently does not know that light and undistinguished music is not made heavy and impressive by being loudly played.

Where Is Music Going?

IN THE *Musical Quarterly* André Coeuroy continues his survey of the esthetics of contemporary music, the first part of which appeared in the last issue of that journal and was abstracted in this place some months ago. The article is far too long for anything like complete quotation, but a few of its points may be noted here.

He begins with a discussion of the nature mood as presented in earlier music, from Beethoven to Debussy, showing how the nature mood in Russian music assumed a melancholy and monotonous

aspect, how German nature music tended toward the sinister and threatening, how the French pastorale is calm and soothing. But the nature mood, he finds, is gone in contemporary music, "and has been superseded by a new style, the sporting aspect." He goes on:

"It was Stravinsky who, with his 'Sacred du Printemps,' rendered possible what the estheticians so neatly denominate the 'objective dynamism' of the young school as opposed to the 'static objectivism' of a Debussy ('La Mer') or a Ravel ('Jeux d'eau'). The 'sporting' theme thereupon branches out; we have the 'Sports et Divertissements' of Satie, the 'Promenades' of Poulenc, the 'Train bleu' of Milhaud, Elliott's Bicycle Sonata, Honegger's 'Skating Rink,' 'Rugby,' 'Pacific 231,' and 'Horace Victorieux.'

"When," asks André George, "will our young men of today, so fond of sane and comely strength, the contestants of the stadium and the captains of Montherlant, ever realize that this masterpiece is the ode of their generation?" In the background a factory landscape is revealed. The 'Faubourgs' by the Catalan Mompou (for piano) echo the muffled hum of workshops in operation. Poetical and fanciful in the ballet 'Sooner and Later' by the American Whithorne, the workshop-theme becomes a sullen growl in 'Pas d'Acier' by the Russian Prokofiev; the dancers are wheels and cranks and pulleys. These women who crook their elbows and twist their hands and contort their hips are nothing but delirious drill-borers. These men, half-naked under their leathern aprons, swaying arm in arm, round and round, are just so many whirling cogwheels. And the music that moves them whirrs like a motor. The factory-scene swells to the proportions of a skyscraper (in 'Skyscrapers,' by the American Carpenter). And similar huge shapes arise out of the commotion of metropolitan crowds ('Foules,' by P. O. Ferroud).

"Machines, crowds, velocities. And no more of love—of that love whose last great interpreter was Debussy. No more eroticisms—that eroticism whose last great purveyor was Richard Strauss."

WHERE IS IT all going? This is Coueuroy's guess:

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The next stop is at Algiers, a city half

Arab and half French, a combination of Europe and the Orient, in some ways the twentieth century and the "Arabian Nights." Here he will visit by automobile the Boulevards, the Arab Quarter, the sixteenth-century Kasbah fortress, the Botanical Gardens, and other places of interest in or near the city.

Returning to European waters, the steamer visits Monte Carlo and Nice before continuing on its way to Naples, at which port it remains one day. The tourist next may see the Acropolis and other monuments of Athens, and then returns to sail through the island-dotted Aegean and the Dardanelles to Constantinople. Here he will have an opportunity to see the mosques of St. Sophia and

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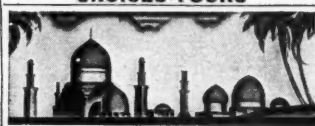
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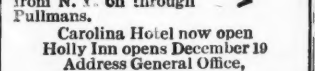
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Travel

Continued from page 148

cruise at Naples in order to visit northern Europe before returning home are provided with an open order, allowing them a return passage in the North Atlantic with accommodations similar to those enjoyed on the Mediterranean cruise.

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GALWAY THE GAELIC, by Padraic Colum; October *Seven Seas*. The renaissance of this fascinating seaport of western Ireland, which formerly enjoyed prosperity through its water power and now hopes to enjoy it again through electricity.

"DOING EUROPE" IN TWO WEEKS, by Harold Silver; October *Vanguard*. Reviewed on page 154.

GLIMPSES OF PARIS STREETS, by Clayland T. Morgan; November *World Traveler*. In support of the statement that Paris possesses something that appeals to every taste, every sense and every emotion.

cruise, leaving New York on April 25, Vigo in northwestern Spain is substituted for Teneriffe as the first port of call). The steamer then proceeds to Casablanca, where the passenger lands and visits Rabat as well as the city of Morocco; to Gibraltar; to Barcelona (a port omitted on the fourth cruise); across the Mediterranean to Algiers (and on the fourth cruise to Tunis); and again across the Mediterranean to Naples, Monaco, and Cannes on the Riviera.

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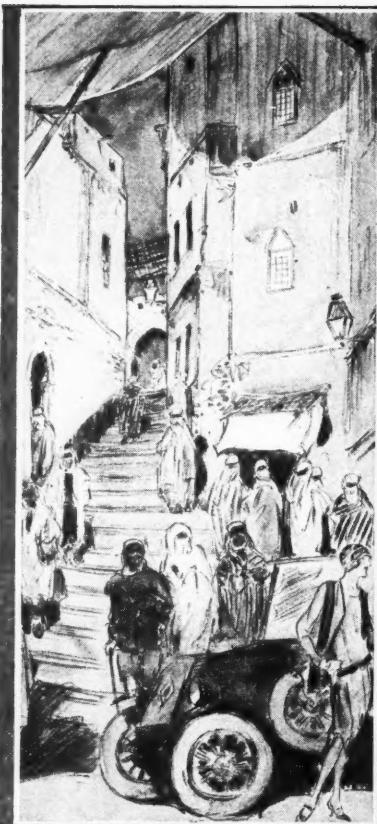
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A Busy Foreign Fortnight

"DOING EUROPE" in two weeks seems like exceedingly quick work to the casual reader, yet it can be done—and has been. One week for passage over, a second for the return trip, and fourteen days for traveling about the Continent is the truly American record of Harold Silver, who recounts his experiences in the *Vanguard*. He crossed seven countries—France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia—and explored four capitals—Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Prague—during his rapid transit.

Mr. Silver went as a delegate to the third congress of the Socialist Youth International in Vienna, which he describes as "the most European of cities." With an artistically inclined population of two millions, orchestras and operas, theaters, museums, and centers of learning abound. The outdoor cafés are filled to overflowing, the people are gay, and it is hard to realize that poverty stalks abroad in the land. "The city," says the writer, "is extraordinarily quiet and leisurely."

"Berlin is the most American city in Europe," continues Mr. Silver. "You sense the throbbing pulse of a great industrial center the moment you come into the railroad station." But Unter den Linden, the Brandenburger Tor, the Zoölogical Garden, and the Municipal Planetarium in particular, are well worth seeing. The planetarium (only Chicago of American cities has built one) explains the mysteries of the heavens to the ordinary mortal by moving shadow graphs, intelligible pictures, and lectures. Sans Souci palace in Potsdam is a little disappointing—"a rather squat, somewhat dilapidated building"—but the Neues Palais makes up for it in grandeur.

In Paris Mr. Silver climbed the Eiffel Tower, visited Notre Dame Cathedral, and admired the great Pantheon with its accumulated memories of France's famous ones—most of whom were persecuted in their time. "It almost seems as if the surest way of getting a place among the heroes of the Pantheon," says he, "is to incur the displeasure and enmity of the political, religious, and economic powers—that-be of present-day France."

Prague, old as Paris, is spread over both banks of the Moldava River. The educated can speak German, but all street signs and public notices are in Czech. "You are unmistakably in Central Europe." St. Vitus Cathedral, Belvedere Park, and the Alchemists' Alley are points of interest, as is the Jewish cemetery, whose oldest grave dates back to 596 Christian Era and whose very latest addition is of 1787. The Jews

Travel and Exploration

have played a brilliant part in the city's history, and their museum is filled with relics of a glorious past. There is a banner presented them by some kaiser, for their gallant defense of Prague against the Swedes in 1648!

A change of cars on the Paris-Vienna express landed our traveler in a Swiss hamlet at midnight. Cursing at first soon changed to thanksgiving, as Mr. Silver was thereby enabled to view the wonders of Alpine scenery on a slower Salzburg day train for eight hours. "On either side towered mountain ranges, offshoots of the Alps, thousands of feet in height, their snow-covered peaks reaching into the clouds. . . . Thus have they looked on for untold centuries, millenniums."

At the Franco-Belgian frontier Mr. Silver's citizenship got him through, although his French transit visa had expired two hours before. "But the sour official allowed me to pay for a new visa, explaining that he is doing it because I am an American. 'Now, if it had been a German—' How fortunate is he who can declare: *Civis Americannus Sum*."

The South's Charleston

"OLD CHARLESTON, standing impressively by the sea, has been shaken by hurricane and earthquake, seared by epidemic and flame. She has withstood Indians and pirates, Spanish and French, and after 'the tumult and the fighting ceased' regained her accustomed serenity. She has endured the ravages of British and Union armies. During the dark days of Reconstruction and the nightmare of carpet-bag rule Charleston asked no quarter of the world because of her 'invaders,' nor did she flaunt herself in flowery days when early empire prosperity reached its zenith and she was the rival port of New York. Through all vicissitudes she has remained aloof, guarding her past, never fearing for the future." Thus writes Margaret Lathrop Law, in *Travel*.

From North, South, East, and West there now comes to Charleston every spring an army of tourists, not to plunder but to revere, and to carry away with them only memories of a lovely city. And this new-old community is glad to welcome its visitors. For its crops have risen to importance only to peter out: long ago it was indigo, then it was cotton, and more recently it was truck farming. Its inhabitants then turned to the desires and the needs of its visitors; tearooms, gift shops, and antique shops were opened, and several old homes admitted the public as a means of keeping the houses in condition. The conservative lament all this, but the visitors to Charleston rejoice—and with good reason!

Even before the War the Magnolia

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Travel

Gardens in Charleston—of which John Galsworthy has written: "I specialize in gardens, and freely assert that none in the world is so beautiful as this"—was, along with Niagara Falls and the Grand Canyon, double-starred in Baedeker. Yet it is only in the past few years that Americans have been attracted to this city in great numbers.

"In Charleston the visitor finds a city as unlike our great northern and western cities as if she stood on the shores of the Mediterranean," Miss Law continues. "Half English, half French, she is in general effect foreign. There is from first to last in Charleston a something mellowed, old-world, memory-haunted. It is a beguiling old place with the smell of the sea, a place which spells leisure in a manner quite un-American."

Settled by English Cavaliers, planters from the Barbados and the West Indies, Scotch and Irish Presbyterians, Dutch and German Lutherans, and Quakers, Charleston built its beautiful homes in the period of prosperity between the close of the American Revolution and the outbreak of the Civil War, with its disastrous effect upon the material well-being of the South. In this period was produced one of the most beautiful styles of architecture that the world has ever known, and Charlestonians were then sufficiently wealthy to have only the best. The disaster of the Civil War ensured that Charleston would have no Victorian atrocities, and therefore the city of today does not present the picture of a new city pressing hard upon the old and slowly elbowing it away.

But if there are many houses in excellent condition in neighborhoods that after generations are still fashionable, there are others that are exquisite in line and proportion, yet sadly in need of paint and repair, often located in districts now inhabited solely by Negroes. Many such houses have recently been restored; this is true also of Catfish Row, made famous by DuBose Heyward's "Porgy." The old Heyward house, one of the loveliest in the city, is now in danger of being torn down to make way for a lubricating-oil station; the Charleston Museum is trying to raise funds to prevent this vandalism.

"One revels in Charleston, there one basks and grows daily more expansive, forgetting for the time that a workaday world exists," Miss Law concludes. "Red brick houses with pillared porticoes, soft-voiced street venders, bright-hued azaleas, perfumed wistaria, salty sea breeze, wistful gray moss, black butlers opening wrought-iron gateways, a curious, intangible chivalry of living which assures one that after all our whole nation has not gone speed- and money-mad—these are the lasting memories carried away from the new-old Charleston by her invading army of tourists."



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The Theater

AGE AND CRIME ON THE BOARDS

Two current New York plays: below, Otis Skinner as Papa Juan in "A Hundred Years Old;" at right, Russell Hardie and Joseph Mackin in "The Criminal Code," Martin Flavin's criticism of the present machinery of punishment.



Broadway as Winter Comes

By MONTROSE J. MOSES

THE REPORTED RETIREMENT of Winthrop Ames from the theater is an unwelcome announcement, not alone to New York, but to the whole country. For twenty-five years he has occupied the position of doughty knight in armor championing the best in art, and by his every endeavor showing a refinement of spirit, a delicacy of perception, a charm of imagination possessed by very few in the theater today. He has always encouraged any effort which would help lift the drama above the level of cheap amusement.

The spectator has always been at home in Mr. Ames' theaters; there was no blatant feeling that he was offering a "show" in the Broadway sense. Though you bought your seats, you sat in them with a feeling that Mr. Ames had invited you to witness something which he loved, believed in, had taken joy in working over. I never regarded him as manager of his Little Theater, but rather as Mine Host who had given me the privilege of participating with him in the enjoyment of such pieces as Galsworthy's delicate "The Pigeon," or Barber and Housman's "Prunella." Even when he was director of the mammoth New Theater, an experiment which was not wholly a failure, since it gave one a dominant sense of the need of better theaters, such productions as Pinero's "The Thunderbolt," Sheldon's "The Nigger," and Maeterlinck's "The Blue Bird," revealed him as an adept in the handling of realism and fantasy with equal skill. His recent revivals of Gilbert and Sullivan brought back the youth and

freshness of music and scenes that will always be young and fresh whenever a manager has the sensitiveness which Mr. Ames possesses in generous amount. When I have been his guest in the theater, on such delightful evenings as when he gave Milne's "The Truth About Blayds," or Archer's "The Green Goddess," or Arliss in his memorable picturing of Galsworthy's "Old English," I have always felt the theater functioning to our greatest pleasure.

So, I protest against Mr. Ames' retirement. No one would deny him a rest. But the theater still needs him, and perhaps good plays will tempt him back again. I have seen him at rehearsal—morning, noon, and night—showing infinite care over every detail of production. No man will make such personal sacrifices as he has made without a deep love for the art, no matter what the economic condition which confronts the theater and makes it at present a mad scramble to live. Because of this love, we may hope that Mr. Ames may yet be drawn back after a sabbatical year.

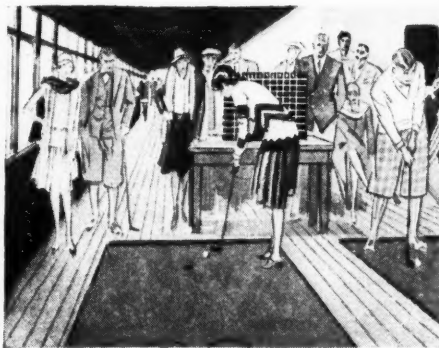
Murder and the District Attorney

WILL MARTIN FLAVIN'S "The Criminal Code" serve to reform the district attorney's office, and will it take its place by the side of John Galsworthy's "Justice" as one of the forces to change the meth-

ods of prosecution and the ways of handling prisoners? There is not the literary flavor to "The Criminal Code" that there is to "Justice"; it is distinctively journalistic; but it is a trenchant commentary on the present relentless machinery of punishment. A certain district attorney has done his job well; he has landed in prison for a term of years a lad he knows has killed his man under circumstances accidental rather than criminal. But it is the official duty of a district attorney to prosecute, and on how successfully he works for conviction depends his political preferment. Politics seems to go not so rosily in favor of this district attorney, who is sent as warden to the very prison in which his prosecution has landed his youthful victim. He sees justice at work grinding the boy to criminal powder. He tries, as a matter of conscience, to lighten the lad's tragedy; and it is lightened to the ironic point where he and the warden's daughter find reciprocal love for each other.

But there being a murder in prison—and the boy refusing to "squeal" in order to save himself and gain his pardon—the warden puts the wheels of the third degree in motion, and the boy's decency is again lowered, so that he—now reduced to the hunted animal state—commits real murder, and the play ends in hopeless annihilation. Wherever the criminal code works, it works toward inhuman pursuit and degradation. Here is a play that hits hard the social conscience. It raises the question of the wisdom of public procedure in the administration of justice.

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The Theater

It makes apparent the need of a public defender to offset the zeal of the district attorney's office. The play is produced with a care to outward detail which carries us graphically inside prison walls to a life of deadly routine and unnerving noises. Mr. Flavin tells his story in a number of scenes—the slice of life method. They are reportorially graphic, and, in the acting hands of such a player as Arthur Byron, the state's attorney who becomes the warden, the thesis of the play is driven home with telling and holding emphasis.

The Romance of an Old Man

BENIGN OLD AGE is an interesting study for a canvas. Many hours can be spent in gazing on the rich coloring of Rembrandt's *Old Lady Paring Her Nails*; crow-feet tell the whole history of the years. In the Quintero brothers' *"A Hundred Years Old,"* we are given a romantic figure in an old man of Spain who approaches the century mark with a desire to have every available relative about him; whether or not the numerous blood ties mix in ordinary life, they must hearken to his summons, and down their quarrels for this one extraordinary occasion. The lights and shadows of Spanish family life are delicately woven into this drama, as it is Englished by Helen and Harley Granville-Barker, and we are shown a kindly, sentimental, wise old gentleman who understands more than he is credited with seeing, and who holds tenaciously to his sentimental desires. Otis Skinner has chosen such a rôle for his vehicle this year—a notable portrait, though probably a little more vigorously conceived than a hundred years would justify. So long has Mr. Skinner been the braggadocio player, in his swaggering walk, his picturesque gesture, his ringing declamation, that it is difficult for him to curb them to the crumbling tempo of old age. But his *Papa Juan*, who can placate tempers and weave romances, is a very real, a very appealing picture.

For the purpose of drama, however, I wonder whether sweet old men are as interesting as wicked ones. There comes to my mind this quiescent figure of *Papa Juan* in contrast with Mr. Arliss's *Sylvanus Heythrop* in Galsworthy's *"Old English,"* and the latter is more bitingly to be remembered. In the study of materials for drama, *"A Hundred Years Old"* and *"Old English"* show excellent differences, which start one thinking. Is goodness more static than it should be for stage purposes? The play by the Quintero brothers is in print.

Where the Means Justify the Rope's End

"ROPE'S END" is one of the most interesting murder plays we have seen. In its author, Patrick Hamilton, it reveals a writer of uncommon merit. As theatergoers, we have been made so accustomed to murder as an entertaining thrill in the theater, that it is unusual to find a play which interests because of the workings of gruesomeness upon the minds of those involved. Such a story was found in Hugh Walpole's *"Prelude to Adventure."* But *"Rope's End"* starts on the supposition of two Oxford students, bored with themselves, that a murder will lift the ennui, create an unusual and diverting experience, and with certain care remain concealed from possible discovery. The murder consummated, these two boys play with the idea in ghastly fashion and grotesque extravagance, even to dining upon the carved chest which hides the body of their victim—and they do not realize, until gradually their morale is undermined, that the revelation of murder comes through the crumbling barriers of their own states of mind. This "thriller" was suggested, so the program indicates, by Thomas de Quincey, himself given to murder problems as well as to opium.

The results from such an eerie conceit as constitutes *"Rope's End"* afford one an evening's entertainment of unusual merit. How such a murder leads inevitably to rope's end is worked out in consistent fashion, and is competently acted by an English company. The play is published in England and is about to be issued in America.

Dramatist of the Middle Classes

GEORGE KELLY is one of the most earnest playwrights of whom America may boast. In his *"Show-Off,"* *"Craig's Wife,"* and *"Daisy Mayme"* he has displayed an uncommon satiric point of view and has shown an incisive observation of middle-class character. He has an unusual grasp of the feminine outlook, and he pursues feminine weaknesses with a relentlessness which makes him eagerly interested and tenaciously persistent in any thesis he may select for his plays. He denudes little souls almost heartlessly; he shows not only their evident motives but also their subconscious meannesses. Accordingly, announcement of a new Kelly play with such an alluring title as *"Maggie, the Magnificent"* led to great expectancy among theatregoers.

The Theater

Unfortunately the results did not measure up. The author deals with the problems of mother and daughter, far removed from each other in spiritual ideals and in social ambitions. It is evident that Mr. Kelly wished to depict those vital clashes which would occur between two beings so widely separate in their reaches for life. To depict the daily tragedies of such lives, Mr. Kelly first gives us the deadening, depressing middle-class home of the girl, with its sordid loudness, and then places her, after she breaks with her mother, in the wealthy surroundings of her employer, whom she has served as a companion. The story which carries Mr. Kelly's thesis is slim, and mixed and unconvincing; though always he makes you aware of his terrible seriousness. He also has a quick rebound of wit—understanding wit—to the condition. The conclusions he draws from his narrative are also inconclusive. The girl—after her battle royal with her mother—becomes engaged, but we are not led to believe she escapes too completely the sordid narrowness against which she has so tragically struggled. The facts Mr. Kelly excoriates are hard, relentless; the people he depicts are so completely wound about with their inheritances that they cannot make much of an escape. The materials in "Maggie, the Magnificent" for an interesting drama are manifold, but somehow they were worked out (and well worked out technically) by Mr. Kelly in disconcerting fashion. A large part of the obscurity of the result was due to the uninspired character of the acting. The players all seemed impregnated with the seriousness of the thesis; desiring to convince, they overstressed. Notwithstanding all its handicaps, "Maggie, the Magnificent" shows Mr. Kelly's expertness. It is further proof of his powers to interpret the weaknesses of our age.

Where Acting Saves a Play

ONE CAN SIT through many a flimsy play because of the superlative freshness of the acting. And so good is much of the general level of playing in these days of "starless" plays, that dramatists are rather careless about having anything to say, and rely strongly on the way the cast will say it. One would go a long distance to hear and see Gertrude Lawrence in any sort of a harlequinade. And one would be tempted to ask why P. G. Wodehouse wasted his time adapting "Candle-Light" from a light play by Siegfried Geyer, were it not that Gilbert Miller, the producer, has made the little piece bright through the

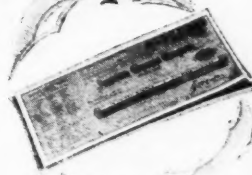


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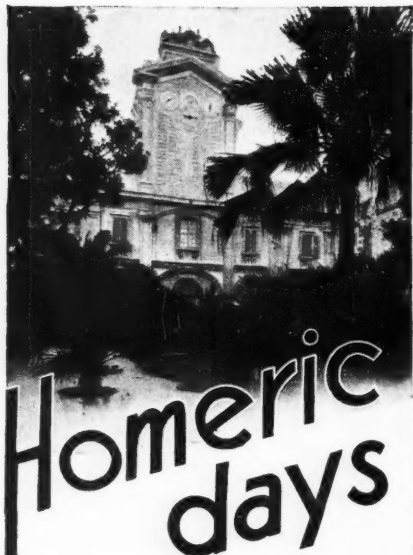
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The Theater

technical lightness of such players as Miss Lawrence, Reginald Owen, and Leslie Howard. One can have a pleasant evening's entertainment adventuring with the old proverb that it's dangerous to choose one's mistress by candlelight. And this is exactly the sort of vehicle which gives Miss Lawrence so excellent an opportunity to vocalize. The dialogue has some easy wit to camouflage the short-story material spun through three acts, the situation being that of a Prince, whose "man" assumes his master's rôle in order to flirt with the noblewoman on the block, who turns out to be the lady's maid. A great deal of humor is gained by the fact that the Prince, returning unexpectedly, insists that he serve as valet to his man, who is discomfited thereby and does not cut as gay a figure as his master. The theater during a season has many examples of such frothy entertainment, light bubbles tossed back and forth by excellent playing.

Some Book Notes

NEVER HAVE stage ladies been clothed so properly as these attractive dames of doubtful reputation and superlative genius. The spangled stars of heaven form the cover design and end papers of this attractive though over-expensive book.* Mr. Melville, remembered by me with gratitude for his charming "Life and Letters of John Gay," here revivifies the brilliancy and wantonness of such players as Nance Oldfield, Lavinia Fenton, Kitty Clive, Peg Woffington, and others. He draws from many sources, and it is surprising how many "Apologies for the Life Of" there were among these women of cleverness, brilliancy, genius, tempting ways, and tart tempers. In their day they were the rages of the town, these women who were favorites of theater and court. This book renews for us their hectic days. There are sixteen pictures of distinction.

WE HAVE BEEN SENT an odd little box of "Theater Arts Prints" (New York: The John Day Co. \$2.50). It consists of one hundred and fifty loose-leafed pictures selected from the *Theater Arts Magazine*, and now offered in this form that students, either attending lectures on theater matters, or having a few books on the drama, might extra-illustrate their texts. John Mason Brown introduces this collection with a four-leafed comment, telling how far these pictures cover the years since drama first began. The pictures hint at the story; they can do no more. They

*Stage Favourites of the Eighteenth Century. Lewis Melville. Garden City: Doubleday, Doran & Co. \$6.00 net.

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The Theater

are supposed, in the hands of a wise teacher, to be rearranged in groups to illustrate different angles of view. It is unfortunate that the editors of this box-book did not number the prints, giving enough assured sequence to the pictorial march of drama to guide the uninitiated who might drop the box on the floor, spill the prints, and lose the true perspective. Somehow, this is an endeavor gone wrong in its looseness.

War in Dull Dress

I HAVE NOT READ the German novel from which Leonhard Frank has taken his play, "Karl and Anna," the Theater Guild's first offering of the season. But, from all we hear of the novel, we are led to believe that Frank is a better novelist than a playwright. After witnessing "Journey's End" (which is still running and is still the most impelling performance to see), any new war play will have to carry an equal amount of burning sincerity to make us accept it. "All Quiet on the Western Front" was impressive, beautiful in texture, sometimes humorous in comment, and on the whole heart-breaking. So with "Journey's End." But "Karl and Anna" constantly made me feel that two Oberammergau players had become enmeshed in an Enoch Arden story; and this story is devoid of the psychological explanations which in a novel would make the story possible.

Two men, pals in the War, are thrown together in a Russian prison; one is married, the other single. Starved sexually, the married man lives on the memory of his wife at home, and talks of her constantly to the single man. The latter's entire emotional life thus becomes centered on this woman whom, vicariously, he gets to know so intimately. Fortunes of war separate the two men, and the unmarried one returns to Berlin, passing himself off as the husband and proving to the wife his right to be regarded as such by the intimate questions he puts to her, and by his familiarity with the details of her outward life.

So the story moves until suddenly the husband returns, after these two have grown to love each other by reason of their mutual attraction. The devastating result is that the wife departs with Karl, leaving the husband in possession of an empty house. The fine psychology of struggle in this triangle is reduced to a minimum in the play. It seems to me that "Karl and Anna" is drab, unenlightened, and about as badly cast and as dully directed as anything the Theater Guild has done. But that organization is brave and undaunted, and the next offering may wipe out the memory of this mistake.

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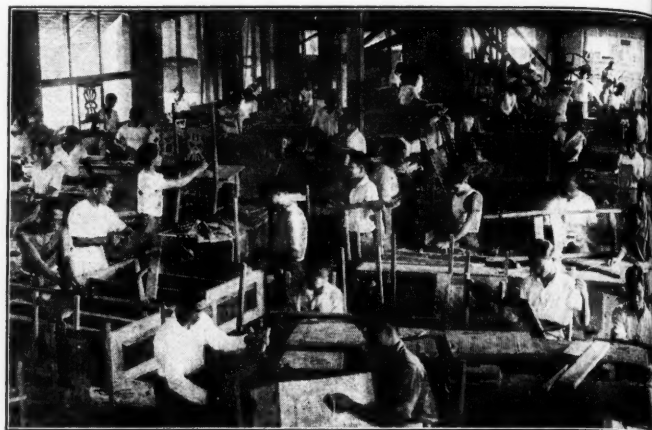
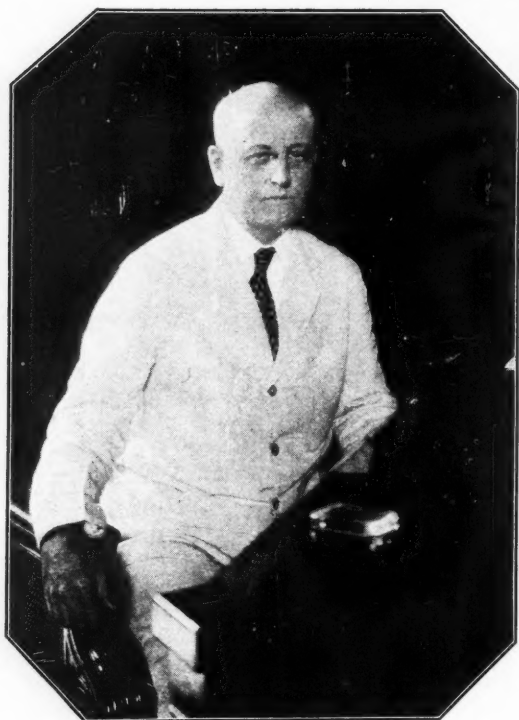
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About Men and Women



At left is Eugene A. Gilmore, Vice-Governor of the Philippines. Mr. Gilmore introduced practical training into Philippine schools, as illustrated by the wood-working class above, in place of the former training of too many white-collar workers.

Gilmore and the Filipinos

By H. FORD WILKINS

News Editor, Manila Daily Bulletin

WHEN IN 1927 General Leonard Wood died in a Boston hospital following a delicate cerebral operation the nation was shocked at the death of a great man. So compelling was the sense of national loss and so poignant the circumstances of his death that little attention was directed to what became of the job he left as Governor-General of the Philippines.

To all outward appearances, things were prospering in the archipelago. To a world watching with somewhat scornful interest the great American experiment in colonial altruism, the islands presented a serene and untroubled front. Wise financial doctoring had restored depleted currency reserve funds and sinking and trust funds of the government; likewise it had put the government-owned Philippine National Bank back on a comparatively sound footing after scandalously incompetent management had brought international discredit to the Filipinos and dragged the peso from its normal value of fifty cents gold to thirty-five cents. Grafters and principal offenders were cooling their heels in jail. The machinery of government was running again.

But underneath this apparent serenity was brewing a dangerously acute reaction to the most unbending American administration yet experienced by the Filipinos. The kindly severity of General Wood's policies led to effective and vigorous exercise of the inclusive executive powers wisely placed in the hands of the American Governor-General for the security

of the Filipino people—powers which through laxity and acquiescence had been relinquished or at least greatly limited in the preceding administration.

General Wood's thankless task was to bring the administration of the government back to the limits prescribed by Congress and to insist that local autonomy, strongly and persistently coveted by the Filipinos, must be developed within those limits. There had been an open break between political leaders and General Wood; a deadlock existed between the executive and legislative departments. There was being created a cyclone of sentiment for immediate independence.

When the news of Leonard Wood's death broke upon Manila, Filipino politicians allowed to appear behind their manifestations of grief a noticeable undercurrent of relief at the ending of his administration as Governor-General. Death had accomplished for them what their formal protest to Washington in 1924 had failed to accomplish.

What was to happen in the Philippines?

WHAT ACTUALLY did happen in this and subsequent interregnums of Governors-General is an unwritten chapter of Philippine history that brings into prominence a new American personality—Eugene A. Gilmore.

Gilmore was appointed vice governor in 1921 under President Harding. He was, and still is, a professor of law in the University of Wisconsin. In the eight years of his incumbency in the islands

he has been three times acting Governor-General for a period aggregating fifteen months. For most of this time he was not merely acting for an absent Governor-General; the office being vacant, he was the real governor. His record is one of remarkable accomplishment. To him is due magnificent credit for averting a crisis by starting Filipino legislative leaders and followers to thinking about work instead of playing with politics. It is but a start made in that direction, true; but there is nothing false about it.

Gilmore told them once, at a banquet given by Filipinos in his honor, just before the arrival of Governor Stimson to take over office: "We ought to be more economic-minded and less political-minded. We give too much attention to politics and government and too little to economics and business. The imperative need now is to turn our attention more to production and trade."

Supreme executive authority in the Philippines, by virtue of the Jones Act, carries enormous potency. Few realize that the Governor-General of the Philippines represents more power vested in one man than does almost any executive position in the world. The death of Leonard Wood threw this load of responsibility onto Eugene Gilmore, and his chief accomplishment in the months that followed lay in establishing a fine and workable coördination between the legislative and executive departments of the government without surrendering in any degree the powers of the office.

Men and Women

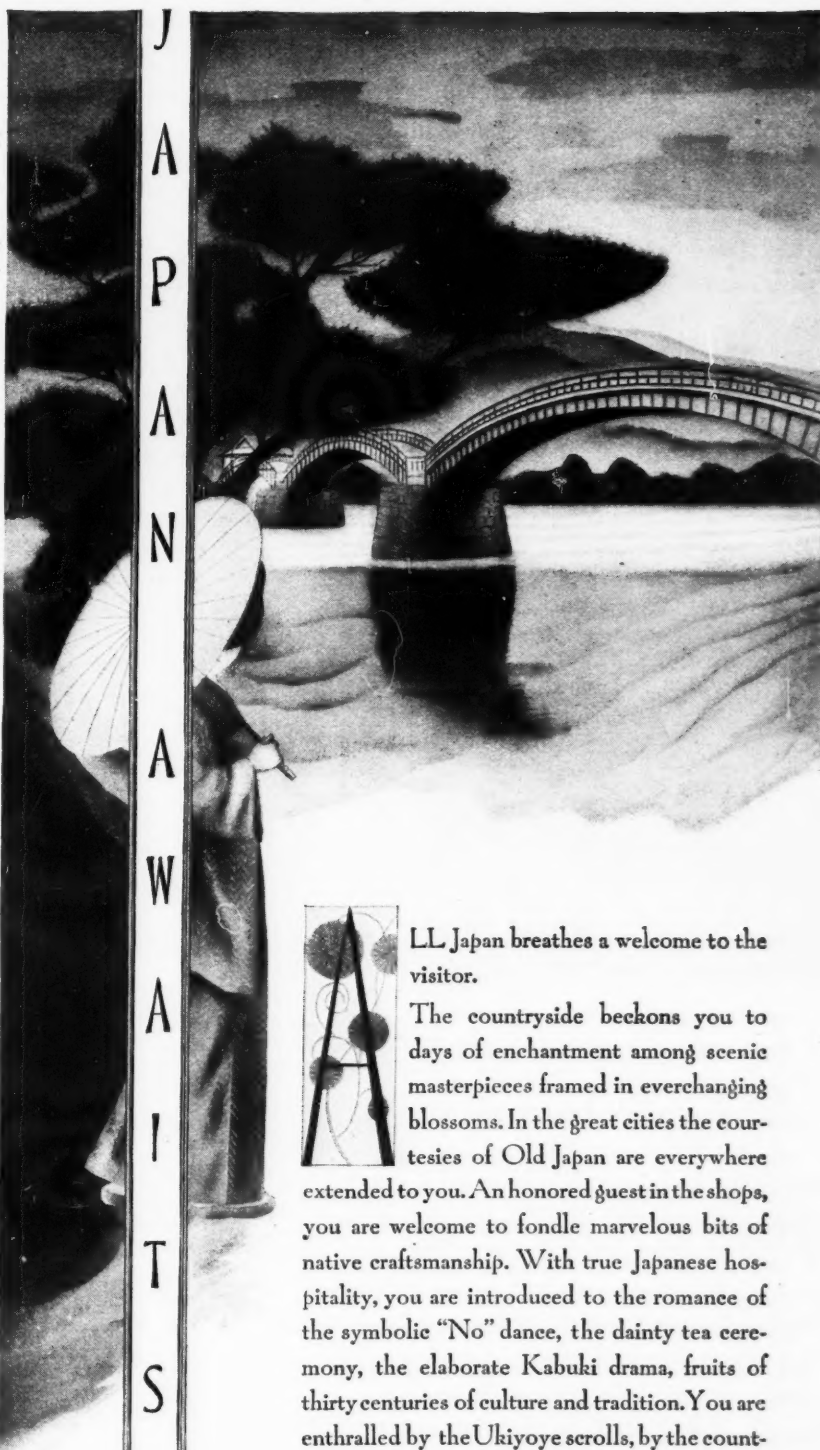
As a leading Filipino newspaper said, "He inherited the political wounds and the bitterness resulting from the controversy of the Wood régime. It is to his credit that the wounds are no more and that the bitterness is a thing of the past. It is not in vain that he has been with us all these years. He is deeper than generally believed in his knowledge and understanding of our people and their problems. He has shown tact without showing weakness of decision, and a liberal spirit in his approach to the public questions without at all departing from the announced policies of the sovereign power."

BUT THIS executive service is not the only one Gilmore has rendered in the Philippines. The vice governor in normal times is not a mere fifth wheel in the government. The law provides for him an important task as ex-officio head of the Department of Public Instruction. In this department are included the Bureau of Education, the Bureau of Health, and the Bureau of Quarantine. Control of the whole system of education in the Philippines gives him full sway over what is ethically the most important function performed by the United States in her island dependency. The annual budget in this department is the largest in the government—altogether more than one-quarter of its expenditures. In the department is a personnel of more than 25,000. Improvement of the minds and bodies of 13,000,000 people of diverse Malay origin is dependent upon the efficient management of this arm of the administration.

Gilmore recognized the need of shifting emphasis in education from the academic to the practical. His predecessors, in their haste to remove illiteracy, had held out the goal of a university education in preparation for white-collar jobs. The effect was an overproduction of white-collar workers.

Governor Gilmore did begin that shift of emphasis from academic to practical. New vocational schools have been established, new courses plotted. Heavy emphasis was placed on the promotion of agricultural schools and centers. The development of diversified trades and crafts was insisted upon. The young Filipino is being made to realize the value of benefiting himself and his country at the same time.

Gilmore was deeply engaged in this task of education when he became vested with the supreme executive power, and found it necessary to place his attention on other things—mainly the nationally significant emotional crisis that reared its head when Wood departed. Wood had administered what amounted to a thorough chastisement. The Filipinos



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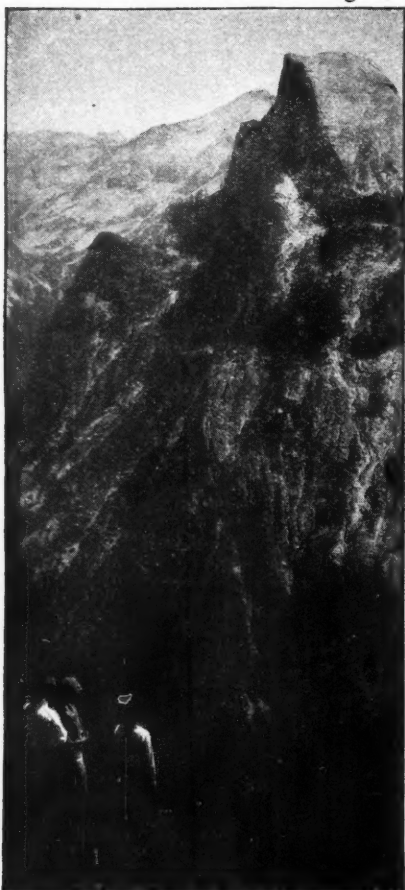
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YOSEMITE
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Men and Women

were smarting under it. The acting Governor-General might have gone to either one of two extremes when he took over office. He might have resorted to the method of handing out sympathy, giving unbridled leeway, salving the hurts. Or he might have told the Filipinos that they got only what they deserved from Governor-General Wood, and gone ahead with some more spanking.

Gilmore did neither. He treated the emotional crisis as if it had never existed. He plunged into a mass of legislative problems calculated to divert the Filipino's mind from self-pity into channels of public improvement.

The two most important tasks facing the acting governor were preparing the annual budget and giving the annual message to the legislature. He framed a budget that put the greatest possible emphasis on

public improvements, and then built his address on a comprehensive program of constructive legislation. This included an enlarged road plan for the archipelago, improvement of ports and harbors, development of much-needed inter-island shipping facilities, establishment of rural credit associations, the creation of a "Greater Manila," a comprehensive plan for housing government activities, supervision of marriage, establishment of immigration offices, development of fisheries, and the promotion of agricultural and vocational education.

Given an intelligently planned budget and a program of hard work, the 1927 Legislature distinguished itself by a modicum of accomplishment. The emotional crisis receded, became gradually supplanted with an interest in plainly important tasks to be done. In the nine-month period between the death of General Wood and the arrival of Governor-General Henry L. Stimson, now Secretary of State, there was laid a subtle foundation in new ways of thinking. The ground was furrowed and made soft for the Stimson program of economic development and government coöperation. Stimson, in his report to the President of his year's administration in the islands, called attention to the beginning of a "fundamental mental change" in the Philippine people.

How Gilmore, as acting Governor-Gen-

eral, managed to establish the beginnings of this, to maintain friendliness between Americans and Filipinos in the islands and between America and the Philippines across the sea, and how he retained at the same time the admiration and respect of all concerned, even those who worked with him most closely, are not quite certain. It was an understanding of the job and the people concerned. In a quiet and unassuming way, Gilmore prob-

ably knows more about the psychology of the Filipinos than does any other man.

It was a keen analyst who picked out the sentimentality of the Filipinos as the keynote of their psychology. They are a sentimental people. That is why the abstract notion of national independence has such value as a political catchword. They have a great attachment for abstract ideals, and for family and

friends. But they never have learned to cultivate that personal detachment in business and political relations which is a trait of the Anglo-Saxon. Rare is the Philippine official who can mete out punishment where it belongs without turning close friends into lasting enemies. The desire to be loved by friends and associates too often turns what ought to be a firm "no" into an acquiescent "yes"; and this, outside of mere desire for personal gain, is the chief incentive to the present widespread public graft in the Philippines.

Gilmore possesses to a high degree that lacking trait of the Filipinos, the ability instantly to detach personal relationship from matters of business. He criticized, and remained friends with those whom he criticized. He recognized and welcomed the trait of sentimentality in the people over whom he ruled, but refused to let it become dominant. He neither rode rough-shod over their feelings nor allowed them to ride rough-shod over him. He was always keenly appreciative of the human side in government. He liked them, and showed it; and they liked him.

The maintenance of this cordial and delicate balance was accomplished in large measure through careful attention to social relations. In accordance with the best and most lasting traditions of Malacañan Palace, Governor Gilmore made Filipinos feel at home within its walls. In this he was greatly aided by

Noteworthy Personality Articles

PATRICK GEDDES, *INSURGENT*, by Lewis Mumford; October 30 *New Republic*. The many accomplishments of the seventy-five-year-old Professor in the Collège des Eco-sais at Montpellier, France.

THE RACE IS NOT ALWAYS TO THE SWIFT NOR TO THE HARD-BOILED, by Magner White; November *American*. Reviewed on page 166.

HE KNOWS HIS STUFF, by Donald Hough; November *Outdoor America*. Visiting David Newell, animal painter, in his own home.

A PREFACE TO HOOVER, by Edward G. Lowry; Autumn *Century Quarterly*. The changes that the Presidency has wrought in Mr. Hoover.

JAMES A. FARRELL, *SEAMAN*; October 5 *Business Week*. Reviewed on page 165.

JEAN ARNOT REID, by Anne O'Hagan; October *Woman's Journal*. This woman helped create the Association of American Bank Women and is now assistant treasurer of the Bankers' Trust Company, New York.

Men and Women

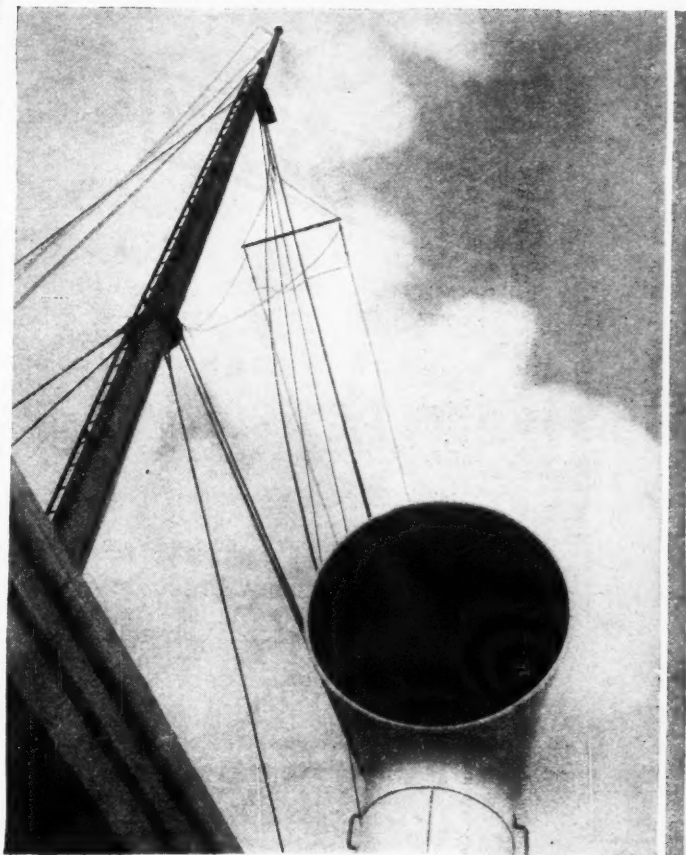
Mrs. Gilmore, whose gracious personality made fully as many friends as did the governor's winning smile.

Cordial liking and respect on all sides was Gilmore's when he finished rounding out and polishing the Wood régime. Stimson was to stay only for a year, then to be called back to Washington to become Secretary of State. On Stimson's arrival Gilmore again plunged into the work of educational supervision, acting at the same time as adviser to the new Governor-General, who was dealing with a people strange to him. When Stimson left, Gilmore again took office as acting Governor-General.

In this next four-month period, before the arrival of Dwight F. Davis last July, Gilmore's chief contribution was a further strengthening of the cordial relations between Americans and Filipinos, so tactfully established during his former incumbency. He finished many things which necessarily were left undone, owing to the unexpectedly early departure of Governor Stimson. He also started various things which Stimson had no time to attend to. He provided for an evenly flowing continuation of the policies already established in office. He put his attention on graft, and the hornet's nest that was stirred up in the bureau of supplies and the bureau of posts made it look as if the Philippines were filled with nothing but graft. That was merely because housecleaning cannot be done properly without stirring up considerable dust. Conscientious Filipino officials are determined to clean house properly, and the assurance of emphatic support from the new Governor-General, Dwight F. Davis, has struck a welcome chord.

Steel Men in Wooden Ships

JAMES AUGUSTINE FARRELL is president of the United States Steel Corporation—but he also owns a clipper ship of the historic Nantucket-New Bedford type. Nor is Mr. Farrell a mere owner, for he has sailed before the mast, and it was only chance that kept him from following the sea. Mr. Farrell is the son of Captain John G. Farrell, a famous skipper whose father before him had been a captain. Young James went with his father on some of his long voyages, until in 1878 the latter was lost at sea. The boy then went to work in a New Haven steel-wire mill, and has been a steel man ever since. But he has not lost touch with the bounding billows. "Today," says an article in the *Business Week*, "he is the only owner of a full-rigged sailing vessel flying the American flag on trading trips from North At-



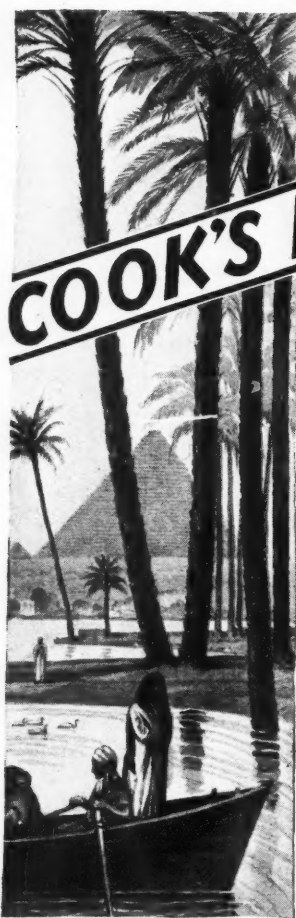
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Men and Women

lantic ports to the Pacific. The *Tusitala*, his ship, is his private venture, his hobby. She sails from New York and Baltimore carrying freight, just as the old clipper craft used to do, and Mr. Farrell superintends every detail of these undertakings, keeping in touch with the vessel by radio." His boat is square-rigged, and aboard there are generally eight or ten American boys who are learning navigation in the good old-fashioned way. Her burden is 2500 tons, and just now she is en route to Hawaii.

Captain Farrell once commanded the *Glory of the Seas*, launched in 1869. She still holds the sailing record from San Francisco to Sydney—thirty-five days—established in 1875. Mr. Farrell, in 1920, found this old ironside sailless but still afloat in Puget Sound, used as a floating cold storage plant by a local fish cannery! He eventually secured the carved figure-head, a heroic wooden female, which he has presented to India House, New York City, where it reminds him of his father's exploits. "To save the *Tusitala* from a like fate may be one of James A. Farrell's reasons for keeping her in commission," continues the article.

And so strong is this family love of the sea that one of the steel magnate's sons is president of a steamship line, while the other is connected with a shipping agency. It seems our native seadog breed yet persists.

Paul Shoup, Railroad Man

THE DAYLIGHT LIMITED, from Los Angeles to San Francisco, had stopped on a switch to let a south-bound train pass, and as it pulled back onto the main line a flagman climbed aboard the observation platform.

"Ever heard of a man named Paul Shoup?" a passenger asked the flagman. "You mean the vice-president of the Southern Pacific? Sure, I have. I don't know him personally, but he is a mighty fine fellow. Ask anybody."

"Well," continued the passenger, "when Mr. William Sproule retires in the next two or three years as president, do you think Paul Shoup will get the job?"

"Say, listen," said the flagman enthusiastically, "if he don't about six of us around here are going to quit!"

Since that day Paul Shoup has become the president of the road, after having worked thirty-eight years at twenty jobs. In the *American Magazine* Magner White, the passenger on the observation platform, describes his career. After a few months in the Santa Fe machine shop offices, he went to work for the Southern Pacific, selling tickets, making waybills, acting as

cashier and at times "Paul" but he f (things," group of bating cl has becom young m federal j justice, a Another Shoup, v branch o race—no and, like his depa Southern

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Men and Women

cashier and station telegraph operator, and at times hustling baggage.

"Paul Shoup had his hands pretty full, but he found time to take part in other things," Mr. White writes. "He and a group of young fellows organized a debating club. It is interesting to note what has become of that little group of studious young men: One became a distinguished federal judge, one a state supreme court justice, and one a United States attorney. Another member of the club was Guy Shoup, who, entering an entirely different branch of the railroad business, staged a race—not planned, of course—with Paul, and, like Paul, holds the highest place in his department today, that of head of the Southern Pacific's legal department."

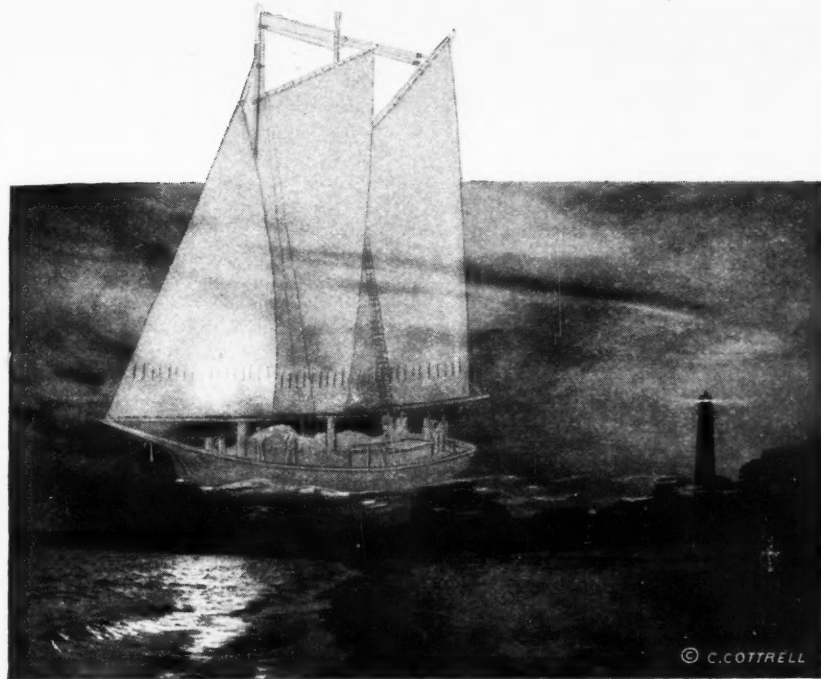
PAUL SHOUP took up telegraphy, shorthand, and writing, to perfect himself as a railroad man. Several years later he was promoted to a position in the traffic department in San Francisco, and then made freight and passenger agent for the district from Santa Barbara to San Francisco. His job was to get business for the railroad from that entire section.

"He used to drive a horse and buggy about the country, calling on farmers, orchardists, business men—anybody who might have business in any quantity for the railroad," one of his old-time associates to Mr. White.

Four years later, when he was in Portland, Oregon, he received an urgent telegram ordering him to San Francisco, which had just suffered the earthquake and fire of 1906. He established headquarters on a ferry-boat in San Francisco Bay and, since hospitals were already full and there was danger of starvation for many, organized a system to send out of the city all persons who had friends in other cities. Those who had no money were allowed to sign an I. O. U. to the Southern Pacific, which might be paid whenever possible in the future.

The late E. H. Harriman, then in control of the Southern Pacific, learned of Mr. Shoup's work during the emergency; and not long after Shoup was made assistant general passenger agent. Other promotions followed; and in 1918, when President Sproule of the Southern Pacific became district director for the Wartime Railroad Administration, Shoup became vice-president. And January 1, 1929, was a day of jubilation for all those who had been "leggin'" for Shoup, for on that day he succeeded Sproule as president.

Yet this fifty-five-year-old railroad president could say to Mr. White: "The story of my life is a bald and uninteresting narrative—something like Mark Twain's diary, which, you know, he discontinued after six months because he found the only items he had to record were, 'Got up, washed, and went to bed.'"



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